LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES.

VOL. X---NO. 101. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1886.—SIX-PAGE EDITION. FIVE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Sept. 25—At 4:07 a. m. to-day the thermometer registered 67; at 12:07 p. m. 71, and at 7:07 p. m. 61. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.88, 29.91, 29.90. Maximum temperature, 73.0, minimum, 56.0. Weather at 7:07 p. m., clear.

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High

THE boycott is on trial for its life.

REPUBLICANS! Turn out and register!

THE TIMES is indebted to Hirschfeld & Seldner and Olmstead & Wales for finely lithographed pictures of Governor Swift.

LET Republicans prepare for a grand rally at the Swift meeting next Tuesday evening. Even Democrats will not be barred, while the lamp holds out to burn.

MARTIN IRONS, who cut such an important figure in the great labor strikes of a few months ago, was lately before a Kansas City court, charged with vagrancy.

"THE unwritten plank in all Republican platforms," says the Oakland Enquirer, "is that the party shall not incur the shame of electing a bad man." Good doctrine that!

THE generosity of the country has placed stricken Charleston on a temporary footing of endurance, and now the call is for help to get into permanent good shape.

THE Express makes no attempt to defend its forged interviews. On any real newspaper, such work would not be tolerated for an instant, but there it seems to be appreciated.

THE new County Central Committee starts out with the eminently fit and Republican proposition that no assessment of a candidate shall exceed the absolute needs of the case.

MRS. OTIS, who has been seriously ill for some time, is still confined to her bed. She is attended by Dr. Elizabeth Follansbee. The fever has been broken, but the patient was not perceptibly better up to last night.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MARSHALL informed the Independent Convention in San Francisco that he had "never contemplated his political future through the bottom of a flint-glass tumbler on Bush street." Is he hurling language across the bar at Boss Buckley?

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL set foot again in his native land Friday. America has not so many *literateurs* of his mental stature that she will not gladly welcome him home. His official representation of the United States at the Court of St. James was a credit to himself, an honor to his country, and a genuine pleasure to our British cousins.

ON the fifth page of this morning's TIMES will be found an episode in which Attorney General Garland and an Arizona desperado figure, to the panelectric disadvantage of the former. The interview is authentic, and has never been published before. It is one of the richest things in print, and will be especially appreciated by those who know the holy terror Edwards.

THE Porcupine, whose editor a fortnight ago was trying to bulldoze a Republican ward caucus, and a few weeks before that thrust himself upon the platform of a Republican State Convention, came out Democratic yesterday. And now Horace Bell, the editor, is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on an omnibus ticket headed by McGlashen. He only needs O'Donnell and Capt. Janes for company to make the combination complete.

THE prospects of putting in a solid Republican county ticket were never so bright in Los Angeles county as they are to-day. The ticket is a tremendously strong one, the party is numerically more athletic than ever before, and has had just enough skirmishing at home to make it lively and anxious to get into the wool of the common foe. There is no earthly reason why the Democrats should elect a single man on their county ticket.

SKEERED.

The Pitiable Predicament of the Terrified "Unterrified."

The desperation of the county Democracy as the superb ticket just nominated by the Republican convention stares them in the face, is really painful to witness. They are short on candidates, and can hardly scare up a single one to each office. For Senators, Assemblymen, Clerk, Recorder, and several other positions, no Democrat has as yet had the temerity to lift his head. For Sheriff, Ed. Huber has already announced himself, but it is believed that James C. Kays will get the nomination. City Tax Collector Parcells is also mentioned. For Auditor there are alleged to be prospects that Andronico Sepulveda, E. A. Preuss, and J. V. Winston will come before the convention next Tuesday. Frank Sabichi is darkly hinted at as a possible aspirant for the place of Clerk. A. M. Bragg of Compton is spoken of for Tax Collector. Andrew Jackson King is the leading candidate for Township Justice. Ed. Smith wants the place which will fall to Martin Aguirre, and Tomas Botello will be left in the race by H. S. Clement.

For State Senator, the name of Stephen M. White has been mentioned, but no such luck is in store for the Unterrified. for "Our Steve" says that he will not accept any office under any conditions. Judge Dupuy is mentioned for the District Attorneyship.

Walters Excursion In.

L. M. Walters overland excursion, with C. H. Young in charge, arrived last night bringing to the coast the following persons: Mrs. F. Orane, Miss A. Orane, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Miss N. J. North, Mrs. B. O. Reynolds, Miss E. A. Prentice, S. H. Weller, D. D., Mrs. E. F. Weller, Harold Weller, Mrs. Ella G. Yates, Miss M. Tate, Mrs. M. Short, Glover Short, Mrs. C. S. Holms, N. S. Holms, Miss Lottie Churchill, Mrs. E. N. Webster, George McKay, Mrs. Lillian McKay, Colden Lawrence, Miss Eva T. Padan, Miss Ella Padan, W. E. Kellogg, Mrs. J. E. Kellogg, Miss Edith Kellogg, Miss G. Kellogg, E. Kellogg, Willis Kellogg, G. M. Francis, Mrs. M. F. Francis, Miss Louis Champion, J. W. Reed, Mrs. J. E. Colby, Mrs. J. Winter, William Colby, Mrs. S. A. Cooley, W. A. Cooley, Miss Maud Cooley, Miss P. Cooley, Prof. T. L. O. Bonrig, J. D. Bonham, Mrs. L. Parish, Mrs. William Baker.

Gun Exactly Fired Out.

The blockguarding of an obscure reporter on the Express is too diaphanous for serious notice. If any one is anxious to know why the city editor of the Times left Olds, or how he stood there, the information can be readily obtained. Olds's version has a promising and interesting story told from his standpoint.

EASTERN EVENTS.

More About Morosini's Missing Daughter.

A WICKED WESTERNER IN WALL STREET.

The Criminal Law Applied to Boycotting—Logan Opens the Pennsylvania Campaign—Washington Notes.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—James B. Cumming, of the firm of Vanderpool, Green & Cumming, who, it has been stated, acted as intermediary between Victoria Morosini-Schilling and her father, looking to some sort of a reconciliation, has arrived from Europe. He said: "As the professional adviser and friend of Mr. Morosini, I can say very little about this matter. Mrs. Schilling did come to me. She said she was tired of the relationship between herself and Schilling, and perhaps she intimated that she wanted to leave him. Morosini did not see his daughter in this office, and I do not believe that he has seen her since she left her husband. I do not care to say whether Mrs. Schilling's wish to leave her husband was communicated to her father. The story that Schilling received money from Mr. Morosini is untrue. Mrs. Schilling is not at her father's home in Riverdale. She is not in a convent, and she is not with relatives of the Morosini family. I don't know where she is, but the story that she has run off with another man is a falsehood. I do not know that Mr. Morosini is paying her bills, but I feel that he would do so were she in need."

A WICKED WESTERNER.

How He Swamped a New York Banking Firm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Mail and Express says: It was reported this afternoon that the suspension of John M. Moore & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 78 Broadway, as announced in the Mail and Express on Thursday, was the result of irregularities on the part of a trusted employé of the house. At Moore & Co.'s office it was admitted that such was the fact, but the name of the offender was withheld. It was ascertained that some months back the firm took into their employ a young man, aged 21, who had, up to that time, resided in a western city. He brought with him to the metropolis a method of growing rich with ease and rapidity, and without the expenditure of capital. Having no faith in the rise of stocks, he reached the conclusion that such of the firm's customers as gave orders to buy should sell instead, and on numerous orders for long accounts he gave directions for selling short, without the knowledge of the firm. Finding the market going against him, he left the city a few days since, notifying the firm by letter that his hedging process, which had been carried on for some weeks, had panned out disastrously, and that the firm, according to his calculations, would find themselves short some $60,000. An examination of the books revealed the fact that the firm has thus far sustained a loss of close on to $100,000. The whereabouts of the confidential clerk are not known. The loss occasioned by the clerk's speculation falls upon the firm alone. They expect to resume business in a few days.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

He Arrives in New York—His Views on Home Rule.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Justin McCarthy, who arrived here this afternoon on the White Star steamer Britannic, was met down the bay by a committee of reception on a revenue cutter. The committee consisted of Col. Cavanaugh, William Lane O'Neil and William B. Clarke. McCarthy is a middle-sized man, with florid complexion and a sandy grey beard. He talked freely, and said in regard to the defeat of Gladstone's home rule measure that he was quite prepared for it, and was surprised that there was not a greater majority against it. In speaking of the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland, mentioned in the Queen's speech to-day, he said that was one of the many ways the Tories had of evading the question, and that it only meant delay to enable them to formulate some definite plan for dealing with the Irish question. He had not come here on a political mission of any kind, but to give political lectures for his own purpose. He had come as a literary man, rather than as a politician, and intended to lecture on the "English House of Parliament," the "Irish National Cause," "English Politics" and one or two other subjects, and to endeavor to give the American people a fair view of things on the other side. The Irish people, he added, felt perfectly satisfied with the defeat of Gladstone's measure, and seemed disposed to call it a victory, rather than a defeat, for, when they commenced to fight, eight years ago, they had but eight or nine Home Rulers, while, when they walked with Gladstone to the House of Commons, last March they had 311. McCarthy spoke of the admiration which Gladstone and Parnell had for each other, and said Parnell believes implicitly in Gladstone's power to give the Irish people what they seek, if he lives.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Railways in Michigan Washed Out by Heavy Rains.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—A Free Press Reed City special says: A terrific thunder storm commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and lasted until 9 p. m. Christopher Cabel's barn was struck by lightning, and consumed together with the season's crops, involving a loss of $2000. The Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad have had washouts half a mile north of the depot, and the track is undermined for half a mile between Reed City and the Hersey river. The flood carried away everything.

Gingerich's dam, north of here, was washed out at 9 o'clock and the rush of water cleared way Morris & Martin's and P. and J. Bitner's dam at this place and the dam at Hersey is also gone.

The Flint and Pere Marquette railroad has a number of washouts east and west of here. Their bridge, about two miles east, has been moved out of position, besides damage to the stonework from the settling of the foundation.

At Copley's the lightning struck a tree which fell on a house killing a child and badly injuring its mother. Their names are unknown. The loss in this section is estimated at $10,000. Trains will be delayed several days.

WASHINGTON.

Foreign Corporations Kick Against the Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Anglo-California Bank (Limited) recently protested to the Treasury Department against the action of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco in refusing to permit entries of imported merchandise, consigned to the bank by bills of lading, on the ground that the bank was a foreign corporation. The question was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who has given an opinion that the bank, which was incorporated in London, and carries on its business in this country through two agents or managements, cannot under the existing statute be allowed to make the entries in question, inasmuch as the consignee would be a non-resident foreign corporation with none of its corporate officers residing in the United States, and therefore incapable of complying with the laws and regulations of import entries. The Solicitor further advises that in case of consignments of goods to said bank the only course to pursue is to treat the goods as unclaimed, and to send them into the general order store. Acting Secretary Fanchild has instructed the Collector to be governed by the views of the Solicitor.

THE CANADIAN TREATY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A Washington special says: The State Department authorities still very earnestly insist that no such treaty as that just published at Ottawa ever has been seen in the department. Whatever has been suggested as to a treaty on this subject, nothing in such definite form has been considered here. There is naturally some feeling that this alleged treaty has been given out in Canada before even a rough draft of it had been submitted to our State Department. It is supposed that the proposed reconstruction of the treaty of 1818 and of 1854 is in substance the proposition submitted by Lord Salisbury's government, through Sir John Ferguson, to our Minister in London, and by the British Colonial Office forwarded to Sir John MacDonald, the Canadian Premier, for his suggestions.

A LAND CASE DECIDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—An important case affecting the Pueblo lands of the city of Monterey in California, which has been pending in the General Land Office for several years, has been decided by Commissioner Sparks in favor of the city.

BRIEF MENTION.

Eliza J. Hunting has been appointed postmistress at Buena, San Diego county, Cal.

NAVY YARD CHANGES.

On the first of October, nearly 300 mechanics will be discharged from the Washington navy yard, as a result of the recently issued order of Secretary Whitney turning over the entire yard to the Ordnance Bureau. Nearly all of the heavy plant now in the place will be removed to other yards, and the buildings vacated will be used to accommodate improved machinery for the fabrication of heavy ordnance. It is believed that the machinery of the equipment department will be sent to the Boston navy yard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, Tenth Cavalry, and Lieut. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry, who had charge of the transfer of the Warm Springs Indians and Chiricahua Apaches to Fort Marion, Florida, were to-day ordered by the War Department to return to Fort Apache, Arizona, their task having been accomplished.

Capt. Robert J. Smither, Tenth Cavalry, at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, has been granted one month's sick leave.

Gov. Zulick, of Arizona, who has been visiting in Pennsylvania, is in the city. He expresses himself as delighted with Gen. Miles's success, and believes there will be peace in the future in Arizona.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Final Proceedings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Last night's session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows did not close until midnight. It was ordered that after the 1st of January, 1887, all cantons shall be required to procure uniforms before being mustered; that officers shall be elected on the night next before the 26th of April, and that the clerks report the same to the adjutant of the battalion, and the adjutants, through the brigades and divisions, to the Adjotant-General of the army.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning. The Grand Lodge accepted the proposition of the order in Columbus, O., to give the second floor of the Odd Fellows Temple for the officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and a committee of three in connection with the Grand officers was appointed to make all necessary contracts and leases involved in the removal of the office from Baltimore to Columbus. Various resolutions of thanks to the local lodges, the Governor, Mayor and citizens were unanimously adopted. The following legislation was adopted: That the mother of an Odd Fellow, widow and an unmarried step daughter be made eligible to membership in a lodge of the Degree of Rebekah.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to the installation of officers, which being completed, the Grand Chaplain offered prayer and the Grand Lodge adjourned.

GEN LOGAN.

He Helps Open the Republican Campaign in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—The Republicans opened the gubernatorial campaign here to-night with a torchlight parade and an immense mass meeting at Music Hall. About 1000 men were in the procession, which traversed through the principal streets and then escorted the speakers to the meeting hall, which has a seating capacity of 6000. It was filled long before 8 o'clock, and when speaking began there was not standing room. Among those who addressed the meeting were Gen. Beaver, candidate for Governor, Gen. Osborne and Gen. John A. Logan.

Logan, in his speech, reviewed the benefits which accrued to the country under the protective tariff policy of the Republican party, and spoke warmly in favor of protective measures and strongly advocated their continuance. He also adverted to the President's vetoes of pension bills, and claimed that it was an injustice to the country's late defenders. He concluded by appealing to his hearers to vote for Gen. Beaver for Governor in the approaching election.

THE BOYCOTT.

Its Legality to be Tested in the United States Courts.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—In the United States District Court this morning, John H. Dunn, John Doyle, Edward Bates and George Salspaugh, members of the Cigarmakers Union of Binghamton, were arraigned on charge of conspiracy to injure a citizen of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured to him by the Constitution of the United States. They pleaded not guilty, and were held in $1000 bail each to appear at the November term, at Auburn. The specific charge is that they attempted to boycott non-union cigar manufacturers, and the case is brought under section 5508 of the United States Revised Statutes. The case is of the utmost importance, as the construction of this statute, which is claimed to be a true one, if sustained by the court, will wipe out all boycotting of non-union-made cigars throughout the United States.

The Bartholdi Statue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Richard Butler, secretary of the American committee on the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, announces that the 28th day of October next has been decided upon by the Governor and committee for the inauguration of the statue.

Still Waiting for Wind.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Marblehead states that Commodore Hovey has officially declared the race between the Mayflower and Galatea off, as though there is a good breeze, it is one that will prove tricky, and probably fail before the course is covered.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Omnibus Party Nominates a Mule Ticket.

M'GLASHAN AND BELL THE HEAD BURROS

Nevada Republicans Denounce Democratic Misrule—More Candidates for Sacramento Honors—Other Coast News.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The United Labor party, organized for the purpose of combining all independent voters in this State, the Knights of Labor, Grangers, trades unions and Greenbackers into one political party for action at the coming election, "for the purpose of saving themselves from boss rule and wholesale corruption," at the convention this evening adopted a platform embodying the principles of the Knights of Labor organization and also planks relating to local affairs. It then proceeded to make nominations for a State ticket. On the fourth ballot C. F. McGlashan was chosen as nominee for Governor. The other names presented to the convention for that office were Jerome B. Cox, Isaac Kinley of Los Angeles, Joel Russell and Waldron Shear. Horace Bell of Los Angeles was selected as the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and the convention then adjourned.

MORE CANDIDATES.

More Men Who Would Like to Serve at Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A. P. Van Duzer has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator for the Twenty-eighth District. Joseph Winrow has been unanimously chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for the Assembly from the Forty-eighth district.

COLUSA, Sept. 25.—The Republican Convention for this county, to-day nominated for Assemblyman, William Ash.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 25.—The Democratic Joint Convention of Yuba and Sutter counties met to-day, and nominated Ohleyer for Assemblyman and D. A. Ostrom for Senator.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated for the Assembly, Jesse W. Cope.

REDWOOD CITY, Sept. 25.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated W. J. Price, of San Mateo, for Assemblyman.

NEVADA, Cal., Sept. 25.—The Democratic County Convention to-day made the following nominations: State Senator, Hon. S. W. Cross of Nevada City; Assemblyman, Fourteenth District, T. S. Ford of Nevada City; Assemblyman, Fifteenth District, W. O Hill of Truckee.

NEVADA REPUBLICANS.

A State Ticket Nominated—Democratic Rule Denounced.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 25.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. William Woodburn, of Storey, was nominated for Congress, and T. D. Edwards, of Ormsby, for Judge of the Supreme Court. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

On reassembling, C. C. Stevenson, of Storey, was nominated for Governor, and H. C. Davis, of Humboldt, for Lieutenant Governor.

Other nominations were made as follows: Secretary, J. M. Dormer, of Ormsby; Controller, J. F. Hallock, of White Pine; Treasurer, Geo. Tufly, of Ormsby; Attorney General, John F. Alexander, of Washoe; Clerk of the Supreme Court, C. F. Bicknell, of Ormsby.

The platform adopted arraigns Cleveland for vetoing pension bills, for not protecting the persons and property of Americans in foreign countries, and for his action on the silver question. It favors a tariff to protect wage-workers and American industries, demands a restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, opposes further immigration of Chinese, favors the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and the passage of the Cullom Railroad bill by Congress.

Army Changes On the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—In compliance with instructions of the Lieutenant-General commanding the army the four troops of the Eighth Cavalry in the Department of Arizona are relieved from duty therein, and will return to the Department of Texas, as follows: Troops C. and H. will proceed to San Antonio, Texas; Troops G and K., to Fort Clark, Texas.

Second Lieutenant Farrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, is retired from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will proceed to join his troop in the Department of Texas. First Lieutenant Walter W. R. Fisher, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and has been ordered to report in person at division headquarters for assignment to duty. Col. Alexander J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California, United States Army, has been ordered to proceed to San Diego barracks, California.

Latest Railway Rumor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A report was published this morning stating that the Southern Pacific Company and the South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, the Narrow Gauge, are negotiating for the sale of the Narrow Gauge road franchises, buildings and real estate in San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties to the Southern Pacific Company. It is further stated that the transfers to the Southern Pacific Company will be made on October 1st. Senator Fair, president of the Narrow Gauge, when interviewed on the subject, denied the truth of the report. A. E. Davis, vice president and general manager of the same road, also made a denial. T. H. Goodman, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company, also denied the truth of the statements.

The Stockton Races.

STOCKTON, Sept. 25.—The unfinished trot was won by Ed., who took three straight heats. Time, 2:29, 2:28, 2:28.

In the running race, mile heats, Joujou, Dublin Boy, and Leda started—Joujou won the first heat in 1:43, Leda winning the second and the race, distancing her competitors. Time, 1:44.

The next, a mile dash, was won by Bryant W., in 1:53¼.

Four horses started in the trot for the 2:40 class, Lottie M. winning the first second and fourth heats, and Mt. Vernon taking the second. Time, 2:27¼, 2:29, 2:34, 2:26. The prizes for equestrienes were ridden for between the races. Miss Leadbetter was awarded the first prize.

No Jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The Railroad Commissioners have addressed a letter to Taggart & Co., of Kingman, A. T., in response to a complaint of unjust discrimination in freight charges made by that firm against the Southern Pacific Company. The Railroad Commissioners say in their letter that the case as presented does not show unjust discrimination in the eyes of the law, and even if it did they would have no jurisdiction in the matter as the service complained of is without the State.

Fire at Colusa.

COLUSA, Cal., Sept. 25.—About 9 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded for the third time this week. The Eagle livery stables were totally destroyed, with a large portion of the rolling stock, two horses, hay and grain. The loss will reach $6000; fully insured.

Fleet-footed Firenzi.

JEROME PARK, Sept. 25.—The three-quarters of a mile race for two-year-olds was won by Haggin's Firenzi; Santa Rita (also Haggin's) running third. Time 1:17.

JEROME PARK, Sept. 25.—This was the first day of the autumn meeting at Jerome Park. No public betting was allowed.

Three-quarters of a mile—Saxony won; Jim Douglass, second; Eolian, third. Time 1:17¾.

The Nursery stakes, three quarters of a mile—Firenzi won; Belvidere, second; Santa Rita third. Time 1:17.

The Jerome stakes, for three-year-olds, one and three quarter miles—Won by The Bard; Elkwood second; Mollie McCarthy's Last third. No time was taken.

Manhattan handicap, for all ages, one and one-quarter miles—Won by Electric; Wickham second; Buckstone third. Time, 2:11.

Selling allowances, seven furlongs—Pegasus won; Witch, second; Petticoat, third. Time, 1:30¾.

Handicap steeplechase, full course—Buckeye won; Disturbance, second. Time, 5:30.

Preferred Suicide to Insolvency.

ROSEBURG, Or., Sept. 25.—W. F. Owens, a prominent business man of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was probably insane at the time. Owens was manager of the Grange Warehouse Association, and yesterday was attached by creditors to the amount of $20 000 His liabilities are estimated at $100,000, more than half of which is due to farmers in this county.

The Louisiana Orange Crop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Referring to the dispatch from New Orleans, stating that the Louisiana orange crop was a failure and would not average over 1,000,000 oranges this year, the secretary of the Foreign Fruit Exchange said this afternoon: "This is doubtless an exaggeration. Small damage was done to the early crop of Creole oranges, and it will not affect California fruit at all. It may help Florida, however."

A Farmer's Suicide.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Sept. 25.—Thomas Percy, a Sutter county farmer, aged 26 years, was found dead in the road north of the Catholic Cemetery this morning. A four ounce laudanum bottle was found in his coat pocket, broken. The presumption is that Percy went to this secluded spot and drank the laudanum with suicidal intent. The cause of the act is unknown. He leaves a wife and one child.

A Coal Miners' Strike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.—A Sims (Dakota) special to the Pioneer Press says: All the miners of the Northern Pacific Coal Company struck to-day on account of Vice-President Bullett's order that employés should sign a contract forfeiting all pay due on the violation of any of the company's rules.

THE BUENA VISTA BRIDGE.

Condemnatory Resolutions Passed Concerning Councilman Stearns.

The citizens of the First Ward held a meeting in the Southern Hotel, last evening, to further consider the construction of a bridge over the Los Angeles river at Buena Vista street.

There was a fair attendance. James Velsir called the meeting to order. E. M. Hamilton was elected Chairman and J. Lockwood Secretary. After several speeches, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The interests of this ward have been subverted to such an extent by our representative, George L. Stearns, in the City Council, we deem it but fit and proper to express our indignation at the manner in which he has jeopardized the interest centered in the Buena Vista street bridge.

WHEREAS, The citizens of the City of Los Angeles have voted bonds in the sum of $245,000, to be used as follows: $120,000 for irrigation; $40 000 for sewers; $65,000 for city hall; $20,000 for bridges and streets, and

WHEREAS, Of the above sums as appropriated, the Third Ward gets all the benefit from the city hall, and the $120,000 to be expended for irrigation will be for the sole benefit of the Second, Fourth and Fifth Wards; the $40 000 to be expended for sewers will be laid out in the Second, Third and Fourth Wards, and

WHEREAS, The only part of said $245,000 to be used for the benefit of the First Ward is the $20,000 to be used for the bridges and streets, and

WHEREAS, The Council have voted $15.000 of the said $20,000 for the Buena Vista street bridge, and the citizens of said ward have subscribed $7,000 to aid in the construction of said bridge, being the largest amount by twenty per cent contributed by any like subscription. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of said First Ward, that we are, in every sense of justice and fair dealing, entitled to have said bridge built as ones, as the citizens of said ward are without any means of communication between the east and west side of the river, except by passing along the railroad tracks, at great danger to life and property.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

THE BOYLE HEIGHTS ELECTRIC.

One of the Motor Cars Already on Hand.

Although not much has been said about the Boyle Heights electric railroad of late, the project has been making satisfactory progress, and the probability is that the cars will be running shortly. The First street hill on the east side has been reduced from a grade of one in thirteen to one in thirty at a cost of $3000. Towards this the city contributed $1000. A considerable part of the track is laid.

The first of the motor cars has arrived and is side tracked at the depot. Others are on the way. The motor appliance is located in the middle of the car, and there is seating capacity around it for forty-two people. A test of the motor will be made within thirty days, the electricity being supplied from the electric works on Alameda street.

The east side folks are bidding for the next big boom.

THE "OLD U. S."

An Ancient Landmark to be Handsomely Replaced.

The north wall of the old United States hotel was thrown over yesterday, at 11:30 a. m. The jar shook the court house very perceptibly, and nearly caused a panic in the room where the Gassen trial was in progress.

No damage was done by the tumble, and the sensational account given in the Express was grossly exaggerated. The street was open for travel at an early hour in the afternoon. Mr. Mesmer, the owner, has wisely concluded to build an entirely new structure, from Main street as far back as the Requena-street archway. The building will be three stories, and is intended to be one of the finest in the city.

Tackled the Wrong Man.

A few nights ago, as Detective Emil Harris was going down Los Angeles street, on his way home, he was held up by three thugs. One came up close, and Emil promptly knocked him sprawling. The others started to rush in, but got tired when they looked into the muzzle of his revolver—and, by the way, Emil is the crack revolver-shot of the county—and backed off. Then Harris gave one of them a terrific biff with his cane, whereupon the whole party ran away as fast as the law would allow.

Fruit-Cutting Shears.

L. H. Titus, of San Gabriel, has applied for a patent for fruit-cutting shears. The shears enable the operator to reach out at full arm's length while at work, and as he cuts the stem the fruit is grasped by the hand. The lovers work on a fulcrum secured by rings on the right forefinger, while the thumb-rest works the shears, the shear-points being inwards towards the palm. After a short practice, the operator can cut fruit very rapidly with these shears. Mr. Titus is a fruit-grower, and has given the subject a great deal of study, and he feels confident they will be a benefit generally.

Fire-Eaters Illegal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Gen. John A. Logan went to St. Louis to attend the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar. He was caught in a rainstorm, and the drenching resulted in congestion of the lungs. For two days grave fears were entertained that he would not live but the doctors now pronounce him out of danger.

FOREIGN.

The [illegible]ish Parliament Takes [illegible]ation.

BEACH DEFEATS ROSS.

Strange Solution of a Mysterious Tragedy—The Balkan Situation Prince Alexander's Successor.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Parliament was prorogued to day until the 11th of November.

The following it the Queen's speech at the closing session of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:* I am glad to be able to release you from your arduous duties. My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The mutiny of a portion of the Bulgarian army has led to the abdication of Prince Alexander. A regency has been established which is now administering the affairs of the principality, and preparations are being made for the election of a successor to Prince Alexander, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. In answer to a communication addressed by the Porte to the signatory powers, parties to that treaty, I have stated that so far as this country is concerned there can be no infraction of the conditions guaranteed by treaties to Bulgaria. Assurances to the same effect have been given by the other powers. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the requirements of the public services. My Lords and gentlemen, I have directed the issue of a commission to inquire into the circumstances which appear to have prevented the anticipated operation of recent acts dealing with the tenure and purchase of land in Ireland."

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY MYSTERY

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Moritz A. Fischer, the gentleman who was found unconscious and bleeding in a compartment of a car on the underground railway on Thursday evening, has remained in sensible ever since, and still lies prostrate. The police have formed the theory that Mr. Fischer received his wound on the forehead by coming in contact with the brick work of the tunnel while leaning, through curiosity, out of his compartment window, to observe the occupants of the adjoining compartment while the train was at full speed.

BEACH DEFEATS ROSS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In the sculling match, to-day, between William Beach, of Australia, and Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick, Ross was defeated by four lengths.

Beach won the toss for position, and took the Surrey side of the river. When the signal was given, Ross was first away, but he led for only the first six strokes, when Beach passed him, and steadily increased his lead until he was two lengths ahead. At Walden's, Ross spurted, and when Hammersmith bridge was reached he drew up on Beach. The Australian soon shot ahead again. He increased his lead to the end. The race was rowed over the championship course, from Putney to Mortlake. Beach's time was 23 minutes, 5 seconds.

DOMINION DOINGS.

French-Canadians Bitterly Hostile to the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Bulletin from Toronto says: The breach between the French-Canadians and the English-speaking people in Canada, created by the execution of Riel by the Conservative government, is assuming a serious aspect, and papers are stating that the Dominion is on the brink of civil war. The chief organ of the Conservative government suggests not only the disfranchisement of French Canadians, but a revocation of that right granted to them by the British government in the treaty of Paris, to support their ecclesiastical institutions by tithes. It is greatly feared that the present administration will show its bitter hostility to the French-Canadians by some act of oppression directed against the church, which will certainly lead to deplorable results.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Balkan Situation—Gossip as to Alexander's Successor.

SOFIA (Bulgaria), Sept. 25.—Gen. Kaulbars, the bearer of the Russian ultimatum, will declare that the acceptance of the ultimatum will restore the good relations between Bulgaria and Russia. It is expected that if the Bulgarian government does not comply with Russia's demand Gen. Kaulbars will immediately return to St. Petersburg.

The assertion is made in political circles that the Grand Sobranje will elect King Charles of Roumania, Prince of Bulgaria, in reward for Roumania's recent friendly attitude. The election of King Charles will, it is thought, be aggreable to Servia, because it will be calculated to realize the formation of a Balkan federation. It is further asserted that if the powers do not accept King Charles, Alik Pasha or one of the Orleans Princes or, as a final resort, the Russian General Ignatieff, will be proposed. The state of siege will be raised on the 2d of October, so that the election may be held.

It is stated that when Prince Alexander was still in power Mr. Mackay, the American millionaire, offered to advance a large loan to the Bulgarian government.

CHOLERA'S VICTIMS.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Quarantine has been established against all persons from Sardinia. Since the last report there have been five deaths from cholera and twenty new cases of the malady reported in Cagliari; throughout all the rest of the kingdom twenty-five deaths from the disease and thirty-eight new cases were reported.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—Eighteen deaths from cholera and thirty-eight new cases have occurred in Pesth since the last report. Two deaths and four new cases were reported in Hungary.

A DEATH DEALING BLAST.

GLASGOW, Sept. 25.—Six persons, including three Glasgow magistrates, were suffocated to death to-day while viewing a monster blast at the Lochfyne quarries. Seven tons of gunpowder were used in the blast.

DEATH OF PROF. DAMM.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The death of Prof. Karl Damm at Karlsruhe is announced. He was 74 years of age. Prof. Damm took an active share in the struggle for liberty in Germany in 1848.

Whipping Post and Pillory.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—Four Negroes and two white convicts were whipped at Newcastle to-day. Three of the Negroes were given ten lashes each and another five, for petty larceny. The whites, Harry Smith and Frank Hall, each received twenty lashes, and were stood one hour in the pillory for horse stealing. Edward Burns, white, who robbed Charles Reynolds, proprietor of the Malta House, July 3rd, was also stood for one hour in the pillory. The whippings were light, and no blood was drawn. Some two hundred spectators were present.

Logan's Illness.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Gen. John A. Logan went to St. Louis to attend the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar. He was caught in a rainstorm, and the drenching resulted in congestion of the lungs. For two days grave fears were entertained that he would not live but the doctors now pronounce him out of danger.

Miss Nettie Kipp Recovering.

Dr. T. J. McCarty, who is attending Miss Kipp, recently shot by Baynton, the murderer of his wife and Miss Kipp's father, reports her as in a fair way to recover.

Church Notices.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, OPERA HOUSE.—At 11 a. m. subject of Dr. Gray's sermon: "Secrecy and solitude," or "Miscellaneous Experience Necessary for Fylfil."—Preaching.

LATTER DAY SAINTS, Knights of Columbus Hall, corner Spring street, upstairs.—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. All are cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—Subject: September 26, October [illegible]. Corner Spring street, upstairs [illegible]. Sunday at 11 a. m. All are cordially invited.

MASONIC HALL, BRYSON BLOCK, 8 N. Spring street. Religious service conducted by Dr. Charles McLean to-day at 3 p. m. Subject: "Divine Healing." Admission free.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, FIRST ST.—Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the Rev. W. A. Knighten.

EAST LOS ANGELES EPIPHANY MISSION, East Los Angeles, Daly street, south of Downey avenue.—Sunday school at 9½ a. m. To-day, September 26, 11 a. m., baptism, sermon and Holy Communion service.

BOYLE HEIGHTS ASCENSION MISSION. (Also Avenue, Boyle Heights.)—Sunday-school, 9 a. m. To-day, September 26, 4 p. m., baptism and sermon. Evening prayer.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Hill and Third streets.—A. J. Wells, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—REV F. Baake, pastor of German Evangelical Synod, Los Angeles, preaches to-day. German Sunday-school at 2 o'clock p. m. German meeting 7:30 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR OFFICE.

For State Senator.

HON. HENRY T. HAZARD is the regular Republican nominee for STATE SENATOR in the Forty-Eighth District.

Special Notices.

Ohio Union—The annual meeting of the Ohio Union will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, October 1st, at a place to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and beginning another season's work. A full attendance is desired. H. G. OTIS, President. H. N. GALLOWAY, Secretary.

Notice.—The Los Angeles Bakers' Union will meet at painters' hall, between Los Angeles and Alameda streets, on also

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.
ESTABLISHED
EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT McFARLAND,
Vice Pres't, Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.
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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second class matter.

The Times.

SIX PAGES.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1886.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.....JOHN F. SWIFT, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
For Lieutenant-Governor...R. W. WATERMAN, OF SAN BERNARDINO.
For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:
Long Term (1).....VAN R. PATTERSON, OF SAN JOAQUIN.
Long Term (2).....T. B. McFARLAND, OF SACRAMENTO.
Short Term.....NOBLE HAMILTON, OF ALAMEDA.
For State Controller.....J. E. DENNY, OF TULARE.
For State Treasurer.....JACOB H. NEFF, OF PLACER.
For Attorney-General.....W. H. H. HART, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
For Surveyor-General....THEO. REICHERT, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
For Supt. Public Instruction...IRA G. HOITT, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
For Clerk Supreme Court.....JAMES A. ORR, OF PLUMAS.
For Railroad Commissioner:
Third District.....JAMES W. REA, OF SANTA CLARA.
For State Board of Equalization.
Fourth District.....MART D. HAMILTON, OF SAN DIEGO.

Congressional Ticket.
For Congress, 6th Dist...GEN. WM. VANDEVER, OF VENTURA.

Legislative Ticket.
For Senators:
38th District.....HENRY T. HAZARD.
39th District.....COL. E. E. EDWARDS.
For Assemblymen:
76th District.....JOHN R. BRIERLY.
77th District.....GEORGE W. KNOX.
78th District.....ROBERT HARD MELROSE

County Ticket.
For County Treasurer.....W. N. MONROE.
For County Clerk.....C. H. DUNSMOOR.
For County Auditor.....A. A. MONTANO.
For Sheriff.....GEO. E. GARD.
For Tax Collector.....EL HAMMOND.
For District Attorney.....GEO. M. HOLTON.
For County Recorder.....FRANK A. GIBSON.
For County Assessor.....C. C. MASON.
For County Surveyor.....JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.
For County Sup't Schools...W. W. SHAMAN.
For County Treasurer.....JAMES M. MERRIDITH.
For Public Administr'r....Z. DECKER.
For Supervisors:
First District.....JAMES FOORD.
Third District.....I. B. DUNKLEBERGER.

Township Ticket.
For Township Justice.....A. M. THORNTON.
For City Justice.....H. C. AUSTIN.
For Constables:
Township.....M. G. AGUIRRE.
City.....H. S. CLEMENT.

Off For the Campaign.

Our "esteemed contemporary" Lynch, the flamboyant editor of the Herald and the robust and virile Democratic nominee for Congress, has commenced his travels for the campaign. A paragraph announces that he will speak in Anaheim next Tuesday evening. Turning his back on the proposition of Gen. Vandever for a joint canvass, Joseph seems to have adopted the tactics of the butcher-boy and set out to go it alone. What sort of a canvass he will make remains to be seen, but then those that know him best think he would do fully as well to stay at home. While Lynch is a man of most positive character and forceful assertiveness, he still lacks that element of magnetism which convinces and attracts people. His unbounded egotism stands in the way of his personal popularity. Carlyle or some other acrid philosopher defined a bore as "a man who insists on talking about himself when you want to talk about yourself." That is just wherein Lynch falls short of catching popular favor. His own intense personalism offends the personalism of those with whom he comes in contact. It takes a different sort of man to become a favorite with the masses.

But even if his unfortunate personal traits did not stand in the way there is little in Lynch to inspire enthusiasm or enlist fealty. He has been an editor in Southern California for fifteen years, it is true, and during that time he has written a deal about the country. What editor has not? It was Lynch's bread and butter to write about the country, and to present it in its best light. But who knows of an instance, during his editorial career, when Lynch espoused the cause of the weak against the strong? Who has ever suspected him of sacrificing anything for principle's sake? Who ever knew Lynch to call a rich man to account for offenses against society? What base political scheme, what peculation, fraud or defalcation; perpetrated under the ægis of his own party, ever elicited his honest protest or denunciation? None. He has been deaf and dumb and blind to all the crimes and abuses of his day, insofar as his own interests were subserved by holding his peace. When Los Angeles was writhing under the heel of a merciless railroad monopoly—when our trade was stagnated, our merchants overreached and browbeaten, our industries and our immigration crippled—when Magnate Crocker boasted that he would make grass grow in our streets,—this man Lynch, this editor who has done so much for the country, was the covert apologist for the railroad company. To be sure, about election times, he never failed to proclaim himself, in general and more or less flamboyant terms, an anti-monopolist, but people only smiled at the fiction. Lynch never in his life said anything to offend the powerful railroad monopoly. He knew which side his bread was buttered on. This reminds us of a little story. When Lynch was first laying his pipes for a Congressional nomination, he endeavored to placate the late Col. John F. Godfrey and win him over for a supporter.

"I tell you" he said to Godfrey, "whatever I may write in the paper, I am at heart an anti-monopolist. Of course, I have to keep on the right side of the railroad, because it's policy, but you just help me into Congress and you'll see how quickly I'll throw them overboard."

Godfrey, who hadn't a dishonest fiber in his body, and who despised trickery as he despised Lynch, said: "Well, that may all be very fine, but I believe that a certain degree of honesty is due to everybody, and *I'd hate to help you play the railroad folks in that way.*"

This incident illustrates the character of Lynch more forcibly that some columns of analytical discussion could do. Possibly other little incidents and reminiscences may pop up during the campaign, and if so, we shall take pleasure in presenting them. In this "neck of woods" Lynch is very thoroughly known, and the TIMES will be only too glad to introduce him to the people of the district, now that he has set out on his rambles.

ACCORDING to the Santa Cruz Sentinel, there is treason in the Republican camp of that bailiwick. There is a project to postpone rather indefinitely the time of holding the County Convention, and the Sentinel declares that the Republican bosses are "manipulating the Democratic politics; that they are sleeping days and toiling nights to get favorite Democrats nominated, going so far as to be actually offensive to the rank and file of the Democratic party; that they do not want harmony in the Republican party, but, on the other hand, will be financially benefited by the nomination of their Democratic stars; that, in the event their favorite Democrats are successful before the Democratic nominating convention, they will use their influence to have weak Republicans nominated against them, and then will work and vote for the election of the Democrats whose smiles they enjoy and whose patronage they hope to eat."

Let our Santa Cruz brethren take example of Los Angeles, and sit down on the dishonest bosses.

NED MARSHALL, who was formally read out of the Democratic party in the late San Francisco convention, thus retorts with his double-edged pen:

"I heard that a certain convention met and transacted business in this city in the Odd Fellows' Hall, but I had nothing to do with its work, and, God knows, I don't want to have any hand in or connection with what was done in that meeting. I came from the battle-fields of Mexico when this city was only an aggregation of tents, and I have lived to see it the prey of a gang of scoundrels and brigands that have mastered the people until this fair city lies like a carcass before the vultures."

MARCUS D. BORUCK, the "hoss editor," sounds a mighty blast on his trumpet and announces himself an independent candidate for State Senator. By the way, isn't Capt. Janes out for something? They both ought to be sent to the lower house.

THE SAUNTERER.

"That brute Baynton," you say. I object, and take up cudgels in defense of the brute. Did you ever know an animal—except a human one—to put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains—or what answers to him in their place? If an animal is angry or vicious or wild, does he go about hunting out an unoffending victim, unable to meet him on even ground, and wantonly kill him? No! he picks out instinctively a foeman worthy of his teeth and claws, and goes into the fight for all he is worth—the fittest to survive. That is "brutal," perhaps, and yet neither necessarily ignoble nor cowardly. Again, your brute recognizes and spares his friends, even in heights of anger, pain and rage. In a late report by Pasteur, concerning rabies in dogs, he says: "A dog will recognize his friends, even in his worst paroxysms, and will in his agony bite and tear himself, rather than one whom he knows and loves!" There's an example for future Bayntons! Half the crimes we carelessly denominate "brutal" insult the intelligence and behavior of the least worthy among them. True, a pair of fighting cocks or bull dogs clinch and fight to the death for pure hate and rage—but it isn't a hippodrome, and they don't want any "gate"-money. No! don't compliment Baynton by calling him a "brute."

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Nor a "monster" either! Let's see what that respected bulwark, Webster's unabridged, has to say about monsters: "A thing calculated to excite wonder, by differing from the ordinary type; something of unnatural size, shape or quality; a prodigy, a marvel."

Shrink as we must, and do, from the murderer, and loth as we are to think it, common sense tells us that he is not all or any of these things, but like ourselves, "one of the indifferent children of the earth," and of like passions with us. There isn't, as I think some people believe, a little cell in the grey matter of his brain, marked murder, that the rest of us better folk don't possess. The same nervous impulse that lifts the hand in binding wounds, lifts it to inflict them. And that's where the lesson lies for the rest of us. Its all a matter of habit. Look up the criminal records, and inquire into the history of murderers in general. First of all they have largely been drinking men, and alcohol has played sad havoc with their powers of self control; secondly they have been impulsive, easily swayed to joy or sorrow, following out any caprice of the moment; and lastly they have been to a wonderful extent, wife, child and animal beaters. The arm always swift to strike, the brain training the willing muscles to act this wicked will a thousand times, until at last the final impulse comes, is obeyed with the ease of long habit, and they waken to know themselves murderer!

***

During my brief visits to the beach I have discovered that great amusement is to be derived from occasional glimpses behind the big parasols, stuck here and there in the sand. At my last cursory investigation I experienced a decided shock, discovering that veteran flirt, Miss C——, apparently undergoing a mild freedom, while the youthful fledgeling clinging to her parasol, seemed "full of passion tender." Meeting her later, I expostulated warmly, telling her "she might leave a small boy in peace, anyway." "Why, you obtuse old thing, that's just the beauty of it. I am simply sacrificing myself to do him good. You perceived that he was very green—what the boys call 'fresh'—you know? Now, listen! By a gentle filtration with me—I remaining neutral—he gradually falls deeply into what he thinks is love—but it isn't! But along with this calf-like passion is awakened the social and domestic instincts, hitherto dormant or unborn, and the hobbledehoy becomes sociable and companionable; is actually able to hold yarn, and carry wraps, and once in a while pay a little attention to his sisters. When he has learned to love another'—as he soon does—all these graces remain, and she gets all the benefit of my labors! Flirtation, indeed! It's pure philanthropy—almost biological sociology—there now!" Who could help retiring dumbly? I couldn't!

GRANT IN PEACE.

Specially Contributed to the Times
BY GEN. ADAM BADEAU.

NUMBER XVII.

GRANT AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Copyright, 1886.

I have already shown Grant's original aversion to politics. Immediately after the close of the war the attention of the country was turned to the great soldier as a probable candidate for the Presidency, but to him nothing could be more disagreeable than the thought. Probably no man has ever been mentioned for the place who was more unwilling to accept the honor. He was plain and unassuming for all his elevation; entirely satisfied with his position at the head of the army, and gratified with his personal popularity. He had received no training in politics, and had no aptitude for the career; he disliked the ways and arts of politicians and preferred his soldier friends and his reputation as a soldier to political associates or political fame. He knew, too, that he must lose some of his popularity when he became a candidate; must give up much of his ease and offend many of his friends when once in office. Besides all this, he had tasted the bitterness of poverty, and he was now placed beyond pecuniary anxiety, while if he became President he must relinquish the income of $22,000 a year that was settled on him for life. He had little to look forward to afterward, no resources to take the place of what he would lose; and he was still young, only forty-three when the war closed. He considered all these circumstances, and he has told me since that he looked with positive apprehension at the probability, which by degrees was converted into a certainty, of becoming a Presidential candidate.

When he was first approached on the subject he resented the liberty and repelled all discussion of the theme. I have often seen men who hoped to draw him out receive very mortifying and unexpected rebuffs. They would make perhaps an elaborate little speech, devise a snare into which they thought he must certainly fall, invent a bait that must tempt him to talk, concoct a remark that made a reply unavoidable, but Grant would simply look at them, with no expression whatever on his face, and say not a single *yes* or *no*. If he had uttered anything at all they might have continued or renewed their wiles, but this absolute silence was the most embarrassing answer possible. It not only entirely baffled them, but was merciless in its way. They stammered and blushed, no matter how bold or adroit; then they attempted to change the subject, and invariably before many minutes took their leave. Sometimes as the door closed Grant would look up at me with a quizzical expression that showed he enjoyed their confusion. For a man unused to the stratagems of peace he was the most skillful and the most successful in these repulses I have ever seen. His interlocutors never returned to the charge.

But the course of Johnson made it incumbent at last on the soldier to accept the political situation, however unwelcome. The people whom he had led in the war naturally looked to him to guard what he had won, and for a year before the actual necessity for decision there could be no mistaking the signs. Still Grant lived in the hope that the necessity might be averted. He would not admit to himself that he must take up the new role. The approach of the crisis awoke no ambition in him. Indeed, the spectacle of Johnson dishonored, impeached, almost deposed, was not calculated to make one who stood so near it, at all eager to become his successor. The struggles whose inner history Grant knew so well, the troubles with Cabinet Ministers, the distracting fears and anxieties of Johnson—perhaps the fate of Lincoln—all conspired to dispel the illusions which men further off might entertain. Grant saw for himself that the lot of the President was a hard one; and I do not believe he ever stated to any human being, or admitted to his own heart, before the final rupture with Johnson, that he would accept the nomination for the Presidency.

This repugnance doubtless helped him to conceal so long his differences with the President, and made him submit to more from Johnson than he otherwise would have endured. Then, too, Grant saw not a little in the conduct of Congress and of individual members of the Republican party that that he did not commend. Of course, with the general policy of the party he was in accord, but he disapproved many particulars and disliked many men, that as a candidate, he must in some sort indorse. Besides all this, he had many admirers and some warm personal friends among the Democrats whom he was unwilling to lose, and the influence of his wife's family, which went for something, was decidedly hostile to the Republican party in sentiment. Thus he deferred to the last moment taking the decisive step.

But when he wrote the letter that defied the President he identified himself with the President's enemies. The country looked upon the step as signifying his willingness to be considered Johnson's antagonist. Johnson himself at the time, and even afterward, hoped to be the nominee of the Democrats. He was at this moment acting in unison with them; his only friends were of their party; he was their representative, and though he did many things that many Democrats disapproved, they were forced to uphold him. Thus when Grant was thrust into a position of personal and prominent hostility to Johnson, the Republicans claimed him and rallied around him. He knew himself that the die was cast.

He was nominated by acclamation at Cincinnati in May, 1866. Stanton carried him the news. I was with Grant at his own headquarters when the Secretary of War entered the room. I had never seen Stanton there before, but this time he did not send for Grant. He came hurriedly up the stairs panting for breath lest some one should precede him. He had received the first telegram of the vote, even in advance of Grant, and as he rushed in he exclaimed: "General! I have come to tell you that you have been nominated by the Republican party for President of the United States." Grant received the intelligence as he did every important announcement of his life. There was no shade of exultation or agitation on his face, not a flush on his cheek nor a flash in his eye. I doubt whether he felt elated, even in those recesses where he concealed his inmost thoughts. At that moment I believe he was sorry to leave his position in the army, and disliked as much as ever the prospect of new responsibilities and unfamiliar cares. But, of course, when he was in a fight he desired to win, and since his name had been placed before the public with his tacit sanction, he would have been disappointed had he not received the nomination. Of that, however, there had hardly been a possibility. The next night he made his first political speech, in answer to Governor Boutwell, who publicly congratulated him on his nomination. The address was entirely unprepared, like almost every speech he ever made, but I took it down at the time. It was in these words: "Gentlemen, being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without the desire to cultivate the power, it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is that to whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties you will have to judge for yourselves by the record before you."

He refused, from the first, to take any active part in the campaign. When the trial of the President was concluded and Congress adjourned, he set out for his little home in Galena to get away from arrangements and conferences. The party managers were very much annoyed by this course. Nearly all his friends thought it unwise, and those who were intimate enough advised against it. He was now, they said, the chief of the party, and his important movements seemed to commit him constantly during the contest. But he replied that he did not wish to consult them. He had lent his name, but he would take no part, give no advice in the struggle. He went off as far as he could from the turmoil, and directed that his letters should not be forwarded to him, nor even opened. Grant, indeed, at this time, meant to keep himself untrammeled by pledges not only about place, but even about policy. He had some idea of being the President of the people rather than of a party. He became absolutely a politician afterward, but only this idea will account for much that was extraordinary in his course, both during the canvass and even after the election. He had no thought of being untrue to those who supported him, but he had not sought the nomination, and he felt himself more free on this account; and he meant to keep himself so. This is not a surmise of mine; it is what I have heard him declare.

With all his modesty Grant was conscious of his own character. He felt the weight of the services he had rendered, and dared to allude to them without humility.

Indeed he had been told so often that he was indispensable at this crisis that he might be pardoned if he believed it. He thought at any rate that he was as important to the Republican party as the party was to him. He had not wanted the nomination and the party had wanted the prestige of his name at the polls. He was not grateful to the party for he believed that if the party leaders could have done without him they never would have nominated him. And it is true he was not the choice of the leaders, who doubted his political ability and doubted even yet his political fidelity; he was forced upon them by the rank and file. Stanton, Chase, Greeley, Sumner — all would have preferred a purely political man. Grant knew this.

When he went to Galena, I remained in Washington, writing a pamphlet history of his life for the campaign. He knew my occupation, and approved it, so that he was not, after all, indifferent to success nor the means to insure it. He simply did not wish to use these means himself in this campaign. He wanted to feel that he had not striven for his elevation.

When my work was complete, he wrote me the following letter:

GALENA, Ill., August 18, 1868.

DEAR BADEAU: As I have concluded to remain here till about the close of September, I think you had better open the letters that have accumulated in Washington. Such as are on official subjects refer to Rawlins. All others do with as your judgment dictates, only do not send any to me, except such as you think absolutely require my attention, and will not keep till my return. If you are not otherwise more agreeably engaged, I think you will find it pleasant here for awhile, and then to return with me. I have also written to Comstock to come out, if he feels like it. The family are all well.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

Accordingly, I opened the hundreds of letters that had been received since his departure, answered those that required answering, and took a dozen or two with me to Galena. There I remained until the election, for Grant did not return to Washington before November. In all this period only one or two of the political people of consequence ventured to write to him, but many letters were addressed to me whose contents were evidently intended for my chief. Of course, I laid all these before him, and my answers were governed by his wishes; but he still refused to advise, much more to dictate any of the strategy of the campaign. E. B. Washburne and Russell Jones were the only politicians of note who saw him often during the canvass; but they were his intimate personal friends and in his confidence in many ways. Rawlins remained at Washington. He wrote rarely, but was in constant communication with the political managers. He was without orders or express sanction from Grant for this course, but Grant knew that Rawlins was acting in his interest, just as he knew that I had written his history for the campaign. Comstock, one of the aides-de-camp, was also at Galena, but he abstained scrupulously from politics. He prided himself on being a soldier, pure and simple.

Two instances of Grant's persistent determination not to be a partisan, I can now recall. Gen. Frank Blair was the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and in his speeches made repeated and offensive reference to Grant, calling him a military despot, a tool of the politicians, etc., etc.; but Grant refused to resent the language. He had been a warm personal friend of Blair, and excused the heat of his expressions in a political campaign, though there were many military and political associates of each who thought these expressions unpardonable; for Blair had received advancement and recognition from Grant, and was thoroughly conscious of the purity of Grant's intentions. All this made no difference in their personal relations; and when Grant first met Blair after the canvass was over, he received him as cordially as ever.

The other circumstance relates to Sherman. Many of Grant's friends thought that an expression of sympathy from Sherman, the utterance of a wish for Grant's success, would have great weight with Sherman's old soldiers, as it certainly would have had; but Sherman was determined to keep himself on the outside of practical politics. He had besides, I always supposed, some sort of sympathy with the view that the South should have been allowed to return without so many restrictions and harsh conditions; and he was unwilling to say one word to imply a contrary feeling, even in favor of Grant. His silence provoked some caustic criticism from many who were anxious for Grant's election. But it never affected Grant. He respected Sherman's individuality; he thought Sherman had a right to his own views; he was sure of Sherman's friendship; and Sherman's reticence in no way lessened Grant's confidence. Yet I am sure that Grant wanted the expression that Sherman withheld, both as a matter of feeling and because he knew the weight it would carry. He was disappointed when the expression did not come; but I heard him defend Sherman for not giving it. Their friendship stood this test also.

During the political campaign Grant went about the country very little. Once he visited St. Louis and once Chicago, but attended no political meetings. He stayed at the houses of intimate friends or relatives, and avoided political demonstrations. There was a political meeting in Galena, but he was not present. His mornings were passed in reading and answering letters, or giving me directions or information for such as I was to reply to, though he often said: "Say nothing to that. If you do not answer, the letter will answer itself." He was always clever, and almost adroit in his reticence.

He read the newspapers closely, and discussed public affairs, even the chances of the election; for with all his taciturnity, with all his apparent inaction, he would have been profoundly mortified at defeat. In the afternoon he drove or walked, paid visits to his old friends about Galena, sat in their offices and warehouses, and took tea with their families in turn. He had many transient visitors, and entertained them in the same simple fashion to which he had been accustomed before his greatness; perhaps with a more liberal hospitality but with as little ceremony.

On the day of the election I accompanied him to the polls, where he voted for Washburne for member of Congress; and indeed cast his ballot for the entire Republican ticket, except for President. He was a citizen of Galena when the war broke out and had not lost his franchise.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening he went to Washburne's house, not far from his own. Arrangements had been made there to receive the news. Wires were laid to connect with the office of the telegraph, and by these the messages came which were to announce the name of the next President. There were in the room a dozen or more of the citizens of Galena; one or two correspondents of the Republican press, and a few political people, but except Washburne none of national importance.

Every man present was more excited than he would admit even to himself. He did not pretend to be indifferent, but he would have disavowed a great anxiety if a friend had been the cause of it. Once or twice the news was not favorable than had been expected, and often there seemed a balancing of the chances, but I have often seen him show more concern over a game at cards than on that night when the Presidency was played for.

Finally, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the returns were sufficiently definite for us to congratulate him on his election. Then we walked up the hill to his own modest house, and standing on the door-step the President-elect of the United States addressed a little company of between fifty and a hundred citizens and friends. He was unelated in spirit, calm in bearing and simple in speech, and uttered nearly the same thoughts as on the night when he was nominated. I was very much struck with one expression which was afterwards repeated in his inaugural address. It seemed to me eminently characteristic of the man and appropriate to the occasion, though it was destined to be harshly criticised. "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear."

ADAM BADEAU.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements. Cultivate brevity, clearness of style and timeliness; write plainly and on live top cs, and use one side of the sheet only. Every contribution received by the editor is patiently and impartially considered, but we do not, of course undertake to print everything sent us.]

The City Hall.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: I notice in your issue of to-day an article or communication from B. W. Spears in regard to a location for our contemplated City Hall, advocating its location on the Sixth Street Park. I have also before my mind the objection of our people in the southern end of our county to any great amount of additional taxation for the purpose of erecting the kind of Courthouse this county ought to build. I have also heard it intimated that there are some fears that the people of the county will not vote for such a tax. Whether right or wrong in this, we must deal with the people as we find them. Is there no such thing as a compromise of this question? Is it absolutely necessary to blot out entirely the only handsome park we have in our beautiful city, and place our city offices more than three-fourths of a mile from our county offices? Why is there such a struggle to pull the contemplated City Hall so far down south? Let us think a moment. The new Courthouse grounds, sold by the city to the county for $75,000, has a front on Fort street of 288 feet, lying 448 feet on Temple street and 394 feet on New High street. Suppose the county should sell to the city 150 feet on Temple street, running back southwardly 200 feet on New High street, or even a larger piece of the county's lot, there would be left a block of ground to the county for Court House purposes, 300 feet on Temple street, 288 feet on Fort street, with 194 feet frontage on New High street, immediately in front of the new jail. After selling this lot to the city—the county would have more than enough ground for its Court House, which could be set back from Temple and Fort streets at least 75 feet, leaving the Court House at least 60 feet from the jail, and 100 feet from the City Hall, which could be on the south-west corner of Temple and New High streets on a level with both these streets, and within 200 or 300 feet of the corner of Temple and Spring streets. This arrangement would *put money in the treasury of the county* and enable the city to erect the City Hall with the money she has already appropriated for City Hall purposes ($65,000) by selling her lot on Second and Spring streets—thus giving the city $205,000 for this purpose, which *would be ample without any further taxation.* The county treasury would receive $30,000 or $40,000 for its lot so sold to the city, and the city would not be taxed a cent more than it now is, and the proximity of the buildings, with the city and county offices in them, would greatly facilitate the public business, though it might not be as advantageous to some lot owners. It is the public that should be benefited, and not individuals. Let us settle this matter on the right basis, with reference only to the public good and convenience.

The course of your paper, Mr. Editor, in this matter, I think, is public spirited, unbiased and wise. Why are we delaying this matter? The proposition is a simple one. What will our Board of Supervisors and Common Council do? For how much longer will our patience be abused? How long, oh, Lord, how long.

Card from Mrs. Longley.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: I have just returned from San Francisco, and find that, during my absence, a person by the name of J. E. Boyce, an advertising agent, has been maliciously trying to injure me and drive me from the field. He has always looked upon me and my success in business as a rival, and the only one he feared in this city. Consequently he has been for some time endeavoring to crush me, if possible. Many of our leading merchants expressed themselves in these words to me yesterday: "It was a mean, small way of avenging his spite and jealousy, and it will do him no good."

In reference to the publication of the District Fair, I would say, when the publishers secured my services for this work, I understood they were to print 6000 copies, and this I firmly believed. If less than this number were to be printed I knew nothing of it; and as for swindling, or misrepresenting, to the merchants who have known me for the past three years, and whom I have been transacting business with satisfactorily, such a thought never occured to my mind, and every word I stated was given in all truth and honesty. In conclusion, I would say to my patrons, if any one feels damaged or injured by this Fair publication, he will kindly favor me by sending his bill to me, and I will endeavor to arrange it satisfactory.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. G. C. LONGLEY,
106 E. First street.

Los Angeles, Sept. 26, 1886.

[The TIMES believes, from representations made to it, that Mrs. Longley has had injustice done her in its columns, and it wishes to make amends. If misrepresentations were made to advertisers in the matter referred to, we are satisfied she was not to blame. Her card is published on its merits, and as a matter of justice.—ED. TIMES.]

City Buildings and Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: The sole object in moving the city building I take to be one of economy, viz: To obtain a site as central and desirable as may be for our future growth for less than one-half the present site will bring. Now, sir, while thus promoting the welfare of the city, why not at the same time further the interests of our public schools, and either buy the Spring street school property which runs through from Spring to Fort street—I am told it can be—or by locating it on the corner of Spring and Sixth enhance the value of the school property, thereby enabling them to sell out for a price that will easily build two such school houses in a little more retired and better location; furnishing money for a much-needed want—more school-room—and killing to birds with one stone.

H. S. WILLIAMS.

The Way of the World.

Albany Journal.]

How little knowledge those who live in the interior have of city life, few appreciate who are not brought into contact with our backwoodsmen. An incident illustrating this statement occurred not far from Albany not long ago. A little child residing on a farm was boasting to a companion about a new article of furniture which had just been received at his house, and said: "Pa and ma have been to the city and they have brought back a nice table with a gravestone on the top." It was a marble-top table. The only marble the child had ever seen had been in a country graveyard.

POLITICS.

Kind Words for the Hon. E. E. Edwards.

MONROE'S RED-HEADED SOC-DOLAGER.

The Attempt to Fasten Knownothingism on the Republican Party a Failure

A HOME INDORSEMENT.

The Santa Ana Standard, a staunch but rational Democratic paper, speaks as follows of one of the nominees on the Republican legislative ticket:

"Hon. E. E. Edwards has received the congratulations of his friends over his nomination for Senator, and has reason to be proud of the trust his friends have reposed in him. He has served one term in the Assembly and leaves that body with a fair and honorable record as an Assemblyman, while many of his fellow members return home with a badly smirched reputation. As a Democrat we extend to him all the kind wishes due from one personal friend to another, and quietly resign him to the uncertain fate that awaits the politicians of California."

DICK'S PLATFORM.

Anaheim Gazette.]

The Republican Convention, on Tuesday, honored the editor of the Gazette with the nomination for Assemblyman from the Seventy-eighth District. The nomination was an unsought honor, and the message which brought the information found the nominee, *sans* coat and collar, at work at the printing press, to which the exigencies which oft befall the country editor had driven him.

We have interviewed the nominee, and we gather from our communings with him that he is grateful for the honor conferred, and will do all that in him lies to elect the whole ticket, including himself. He confesses to being a trifle ambitious, but his ambition takes the form of an intense desire to serve his constituents faithfully and well, if elected, so that he may fairly be entitled to their commendation when his work is done. He modestly disclaims any special talent as a man, or special ingenuity as a politician, but he is not liable to the charge of offensive egotism in claiming that as he has been fairly successful in the past in pushing to a successful issue whatever measure he undertook, it is safe to assume that the tact, industry and perseverance which has stood him in good stead heretofore will enable him in the future to accomplish whatever righteous measure he may advocate. We infer, also, from further conversation with the nominee, that he is not "so narrow between the eyes" as not to comprehend and be interested in questions which have more than a local significance. While recognizing the fact that it should be the first duty of a legislator to advocate and push all local measures, yet there are certain questions affecting the welfare of the whole people which should receive as conscientious consideration as questions purely local, and in these measures he is in accord with the advanced sentiment of the Republican party. He is pleased to say that the Republican platform is about as good an exposition of political principles as he could have formulated himself, and that he endorses it. Finally, he earnestly assures the people that, if elected, all his legislative actions will be squared by the one idea of faithfully and honestly striving to do the best he can for the interests of his constituents particularly, and the State generally.

THAT RED-HEADED APPEAL.

Santa Ana Standard.]

We submit to the Republicans of the county that Monroe secured the nomination for Treasurer by unfair means. He has fiery red hair and appealed to the convention to conciliate the colored vote by nominating him. His competitors should have put on breech clouts, painted their faces red and declared themselves half-breeds in order to get even.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

Santa Ana Standard.]

Hon. E. E. Edwards, of Santa Ana, had a walk-away in getting the Senatorial nomination at Los Angeles, as he beat Magee nearly two to one. Br'er Melrose, of the Anaheim Gazette, secured the nomination for Representative by an immense majority, as he had no opposition. So far as the political outlook is concerned in this county, in our opinion, it is about this: The odds in the county are in favor of the Republican ticket. The Senatorial district outside of Los Angeles is strongly Republican, Orange and Pasadena being the two worst radical holes in the county. This assembly district, we believe, is Democratic by a fair majority. Our State ticket being by far the best that is before the people this year, and the Democratic platform still better adapted to the wants of the people, will be sure to strengthen the Democracy everywhere, and may make a good fighting chance in the county, as well as the State, though we have more hope of carrying the State than Los Angeles county. We are also inclined to the belief that the next Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot.

THE KNOWNOTHING DODGE.

Oakland Tribune.]

An attempt is being made by some Democratic papers to array voters who were born on a foreign soil against the State Republican ticket. It would seem the time had come when any such twaddle would be offensive to foreign voters themselves. No questions were asked at Los Angeles about the birthplace of a candidate. Two-thirds of the delegates were strangers to each other, and in making up the ticket ability and locality alone were taken into consideration. Nationality was not thought of, as it should not be. We know that the better element of the foreign vote does not now, and never did desire men to be recognized on political tickets simply because they were of foreign birth, They, like the native voters, only want good representative men. The attempt to fasten Know-Nothingism on the Republican party by the Democrats, realizes the expression —"fools rush in where angels fear to tread." A party whose strong hold is in the South, where Know-Nothingism was rampant, and which numbered among its leaders of the Democracy to-day as David S. Terry, William "Gwin" Wallace, James T. Farley, Niles Searles, C. T. Eyland, Washington Bartlett, and scores of others, ought certainly to be a little dainty in their twitting.

PERHAPS SO.

Semi-Tropic.]

Hon. Byron Waters, of this county, one of the nominees of the Democratic State Convention for the position as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, will make a strong race, and we are much afraid the Republicans will find out that they make a great mistake in not nominating Judge Brunson, of Los Angeles, the only man in Southern California who could have made the fight against Waters with any assurance of success.

VERY, VERY FUNNY.

A loony exchange.]

Our funny man is trying to get his work in. He says: The Democrats are liable to Berry (bury) Swift; also, that it is dangerous for Gen. Vandever to run for Congress, as he is liable to be Lynched.

A BANG-UP SEND-OFF FOR KNOX.

Oakland Enquirer.]

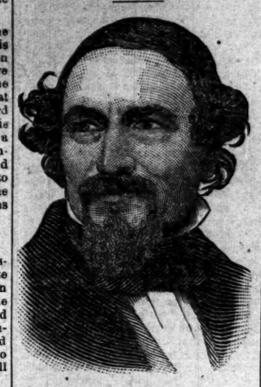
Among the nominations made by the Los Angeles Republican Convention was that of George W. Knox for Assemblyman. Mr. Knox, who was formerly a resident of Solano county, is a fluent and eloquent speaker, a sound lawyer, a man of unimpeachable integrity, and a polished gentleman. This is the right stamp of men for legislators.

A Defense of Xantippe.

Washington Star.]

A "sweet girl graduate" at Pawtucket took for the subject of her essay "A Defense of Xantippe." She pictured Xantippe as a comely maiden wedded to a dusty, fusty old pedagogue, who would rather sit up at night with an argument than respond to a summons to dinner. She was neat; he was unkempt and untidy. He would not, like a good husband, get up and build the fire; he would go to sleep in the doorway instead of on his couch, and he was always late at his meals. Instead of hoeing in his garden or rocking the cradle, he was out in the streets of Athens "spreading" himself over abstruse theories and vague problems. In fact, he was a classical crank. She was of the belief that Xantippe was justified in pouring a pail of water upon the head of her spouse as he snoozed in the doorway at the dinner hour, and that the populace were not without some ground for putting the cup of hemlock to his lips.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.



JOHN SARTAIN.

The American Exposition, which is to be held in London in 1887, promises to eclipse even the fondest hopes of its most enthusiastic projectors, and, unless all indications fail, the display will fully do justice to our varied industries. John Sartain, the famed steel engraver, has been placed in charge of the Art Department. John Sartain was born in London in 1808, and was educated to be a line engraver. In 1828 he began to practice mezzotint, and this has since remained his favorite method. Coming to America he continued his studies, and in 1843 became editor of Campbell's foreign semi-monthly magazine. Under pressure, Mr. Sartain was a most rapid worker. He has engraved many framing pictures. Among some of these may be found "The Battle of Gettysburg," after Rothermel. He designed the monument of Washington and Lafayette, in Monument Cemetery in Philadelphia, beside doing other architectural work. His life has been one of constant activity and productiveness. His will-power assures us of the success of the work he has undertaken. America's citizens can feel assured that America will be ably and amply represented by our distinguished citizen, John Sartain.

A Detroit Belle's Feat.

Miss Olga Dohmstreich, a comely 17-year-old German belle and daughter of a prominent German business man, has created a sensation in Detroit by swimming the American channel of the Detroit river to Belle Isle park, a distance slightly over half a mile. Miss Olga has been noted for some time as an expert swimmer, but this is her first long-distance feat. The trial was witnessed with much interest by parties in boats and on shore. Miss Olga was clad in an ordinary bathing dress, and was followed in a boat by her father, ready to give her any needed assistance, but the plucky girl needed none. She breasted the strong current like a man, and struck out boldly. The current runs four miles an hour in the American channel, and taxes the strongest male swimmer to keep from being carried down stream. Miss Olga did not mind it at all, and landed on Belle Isle park just thirty-two minutes after entering the water.

SMILES.

A water spout — A prohibition speech.

"What is your husband's business?" demanded the census marshal. "He has no business," replied the woman of the house. "Well, what does he work at?" "He doesn't work at all; he's a labor reformer." "Sure enough, and what do you do?" "Plain sewing and washing and ironing."

Who says the white man is not superior? Every time an Indian brave went over Niag

IN MEXICO.

An Interesting Letter From Yda H. Addis.

A WHOLE GUIDE BOOK BY ITSELF.

How to Get There, and What to Do or Not to Do When You are There—Valuable Information.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

CITY OF MEXICO (Vergara No. 11), Sept. 10, 1886.—I have had so many inquiries about the more practical phases of a trip to Mexico that I begin to think it desirable to give a chapter of instruction or information, for the benefit of prospective excursionists. First, the season: From April to November, or perhaps the earlier part of October, is the rainy season in the valley of Mexico, and it is safe to count on the afternoons being wet. Nevertheless, the facilities for transportation are so good, and the rains are so little disagreeable, that I would not hesitate to take the chances, especially if equipped with rubber shoes and coat. Apparel suitable for California spring or autumn should be worn on the plateau, with flannel underwear. If a visit to the coast be contemplated, summer clothes will be needed, and it is probable that the same would be required between Paso del Norte and Aguas Calientes, if the trip were made between May and November. A knowledge of Spanish is not absolutely essential for a trip hither, although the results would be pleasanter and more economical to a party some of whose members should know the language of the country. On the railroads, all the employes speak English; in fact, they are mostly Americans; and the Mexican Central people usually detail off some one at El Paso as cicerone to an excursion party of any considerable extent. By agreement between the Mexican Central and the Southern Pacific, a party of ten or more could make the round trip between Los Angeles and the City of Mexico for $110, exclusive of Pullman fare, which would add about $30 more, and food. I would recommend, however, that tourists provide themselves with hampers containing tinned meats, pickles, jellies, etc. Fruit and good bread are offered for sale at most of the stations, and milk, coffee or chocolate also may be had at a reasonable price. Living is high in this city, room rent being the important item. A desirable room cannot be had for less than $18 or $20 per month. The best hotels are the Iturbide and San Carlos, situated in the same block, and very central; the Café Anglais, across from the San Carlos diggonally, which catches considerable foreign patronage, but whose cuisine I regard as far from good; the Humboldt, usually patronized by American excursionists, which is inconveniently retired. At these hotels board and lodging can be had for from $2 to $3 per day. All are conducted on the European plan, so that lodgers who prefer can take their meals at the Concordia or the Bella Union, excellent restaurants, but dear, or at any other place they fancy. If sustenance, and not style, be the desideratum, board can be had in modest *fondas* as low as $15 per month—good board. There are other hotels, many of them, of various grades of comfort, some of them giving room and board as low as $1.25 per day; in this list is the Colon, where Joaquin Miller took up his abode, but I would not recommed it to people of tastes at all fastidious. For parties who intend to stay some months, there might be some advantage in renting empty rooms and buying furniture, which can be sold again at small loss, but for a brief sojourn it is better to hire furnished rooms. For my own part I would not feel at home elsewhere than at Vergara street, No. 11, where I came immediately on arrival. The house is kept by Josefita Dominguez, a Chihuahuense, and its sanitary conditions are very favorable—the chief desideratum in this city of villainous drainage. It is but two doors from the National, the principal theater, and one block from San Francisco, the main business street, in which are the Iturbide and San Carlos hotels. Within three blocks of us are the Alameda, the two American newspapers, Wells, Fargo & Co., the telegraph and offices of the Mexican Central and National Railroads, the Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, book stores, money exchange, etc. We are in part of a building covering nearly a whole block, formerly a monastery, just across the street from the residence of the late widow—she having died within the fortnight—of General Santa Ana. The house is four story on one side and three-story on the other three sides of the square. The upper floors are preferred; the nearer heaven one lodges here, the less likelihood is there of going thither suddenly. Only the lowest orders sleep on the ground floor, and, among them, the mortality is heavy, while it is not great among the better classes. We have a great central *patio*, or court, with flagged floor, set with handsome trees and plants in jars and tubs. A broad stone stairway of shallow stairs, in broken flights, railed with iron like the corridors, leads to the upper floors, where the walls are hung with hanging-baskets and orchids, and singing-birds carol and parrots chatter in their cages. The first time Joaquin Miller came here to call on me he was so enchanted with the picturesque *patio* that he would hardly go inside, and ever after he insisted on drawing a rocker out, to sit in the corridor. Here used to come, daily, Charles Dudley Warner, with his pale face, clear cut and delicate as an ivory carving, his bright blue eye, silvery hair and beard, and his light step, quick and sure as that of a lad of sixteen. The walls have heard many a bit of unwritten history that he told me, of "H. H.," of Mark Twain, of the Dodges, of the author of the Saxe Holm stories, of Clarence King, and many another of the brainy brotherhood. Henry D. Lloyd and Prof. Henry A. Ward have been my guests, and Judge Sepulveda and his pretty wife, with their splendid baby, Carlos, used to seem to bring a bit of Los Angeles to me, before they went to Washington. Here came the Baroness Wilson, Spanish widow of an Englishman, her educational writings bringing her some $300 per month from the Mexican government, besides large subsidies from other entities. Here comes Altamirano, "the master," the Longfellow of Mexico," a perfect Indian in type, but of such wonderful power, when he speaks, that one forgets that he is less handsome than Hyperion. With his marvelous eloquence in exposition of Mexican literature, he sat here and held me spell-bound for two mortal hours last Sunday night, while the lightning outside was flashing green; and when my American neighbor came home he scolded me roundly for not having detained the poet until his return. "I believe you do it on purpose," he said, "you never have him come at the hours I am at my room, and you never keep him till I come in. You *know* I have wanted to see him again ever since that duel." For the two men were chosen *padrinos*, or seconds, on opposite sides, in an affair of honor—which they prevented from coming to bloodshed—and Altamirano charmed practical, straightforward John K., as he charms everyone—the triumph of homeliness.

La Plongeon, the French archæologist, with his amiable young wife, lived here during their stay in Mexico, occupying the room that I do now. Back to practicabilities. The terms here are about the same as at a hotel—say $50 to $60 per month, but one has the security of one's neighbors, for Josefita will take no guest who comes without recommendation or reference. The rooms are comfortably furnished and the board good. Everything is exquisitely clean, the food is of the best, and the *chile* and garlic—gastronomic prospective bane of Americans—are so little conspicuous that I have specially prepared dishes, the Mexican boarders objecting to the quantity of *chile* that I demand. The only stumbling block to American boarders here would be, probably, the question of breakfast, which consists of chocolate, or coffee and bread; but a beefsteak and eggs could be had on demand. For my own part, I would not know, now, what to do with an American heavy breakfast. I can do any amount of sight-seeing on the strength of the morning chocolate, and certainly the lighter meal is vastly the more favorable to intellectual labor.

For a party knowing no Spanish, it would be desirable to hire a guide, which would entail an expense of $2 per diem; but this would not be absolutely necessary. Almost always some good-natured American can be found with leisure to tell what he knows to the pilgrim and stranger, whom he will "trot around" to the show places of the city. At least, the resident Americans will give information as to the lions and the best way to see them. Then the Two Republics prints a standing column of reference, or "tourist's guide," which is very serviceable. All trips within walking distance should be made on foot, for the curious street scenes are the chief part of novelty. The markets should be seen by all means. That called the Volador is within half a block of the Zocalo, or main square, and it is probably the most ill-kept market in the republic, with its narrow alleyways, unsightly and unsavory, and its throngs of dirty, hustling Indian venders and carriers. Nevertheless, it is as interesting as can be, if one saw nothing else but the good nature on those ignorant faces—well, perhaps, giving a glance at the greasy women in the butchers' stalls, who wear heavy necklaces of rudely pierced pearls, simply strung on thread, which are worth hundreds of dollars. Then there is an *alolería*, where I triumphantly marshalled Prof. Ward, the naturalist, to see the festoons of vegetable sponges, and echinoderms, the great tortoise shells, the sword-fish blades, and mail of armadillos, and—tell it not in Gath!—bodies of polecats, split open like a chicken dressed for "smothering," and dried, beside a host of other queer and uncanny objects; the fat brown women of the shop sitting there, flanked by neatly assorted bundles of dried herbs, like a spider amidst the carcasses of his victims; all these objects are used for remedies. There is another large market, away at the lower side of the city, alongside the canal, the Merced, it is called. Not many Americans find their way thither, but it is even better worth seeing than the other, and should be visited late in the afternoon, when the Indian boats are coming in laden with vegetables from the *chinampas*, or floating gardens. Numerous smaller markets abound, some of them for specialties, as the bird market, the flower market alongside the cathedral, the old book stalls, the pottery plaza, and the junk shops. In the Zocalo a fine band plays on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights, from 8 to 12 p. m., and in the Alameda on Sunday mornings until 1 p. m. To promenade in these two parks is always interesting, but especially at the hours specified, when one sees fine specimens of Mexicano *a paseo*. On the other hand I find no enjoyment whatever in going to the Paseo de la Reforma, a splendid boulevard about two miles long, at the end of which, in perspective, the hill and castle of Chapultepec loom up, with fine scenic effect. This boulevard is chosen for an early morning drive for health, and from 5 to 8 p. m., hundreds of carriages drive up and down it slowly and formally, their occupants being on show—a very stupid diversion. I may as well say, here, that the tourist finds himself wofully puzzled by the nomenclature of the streets, which change their name at every corner. For instance, the main business street running west from the Zocalo is First and Second streets of Plateros (the silversmith's), then it becomes first, second and third, and bridge, of San Francisco, then Avenida Juarez, Corpus Cristi, Calvario, Hospicio de Pobres, etc. But tablets with the names are placed on the walls at street corners, and the policemen here are notably polite to strangers, while if a foreigner be seen to stand helpless or uncertain for a few moments, the chances are ten to one that some Mexican gentleman will step up, and in very good English, offer to help him out of his difficulty.

In order to witness any religious celebrations or church functions, special visits must be made to the churches on appropriate days; for, since the laws of the Reform went into force, the departments of church and state have been widely distinct, and the latter rules the former with an iron hand, even to the regulation of bell-ringing. All street processions, the open transfer of the Host, and other public religious demonstrations are strictly forbidden. The churches, however, are always open to the investigative pilgrim, and the following-named are those best worth seeing, for pictures, or otherwise:

The Cathedral on the Plaza, whose first stone was laid in 1573, is a fine structure of mixed orders of architecture, which cost $2,000,000. It is built on the site of the great Aztec *teocalli* or temple, destroyed by the Spaniards when they conquered the city in 1527. Faulty as is its interior arrangement and decoration, this is a grand edifice, and it would repay days of study. In its chapel of San Felipe de Jesus, lies buried Agustin Yturbide, first Emperor of Mexico, known as the Liberator; and under the altar of Los Reyes (the kings) repose the ashes of Hidalgo, the patriot priest, and Allende, Aldama, and Jiminez, his associates in the war for independence. Other churches worth seeing are the Sagrario, adjoining the Cathedral; San Cosme, San Hipolito, in front of whose site occurred the greatest slaughter of the Spainards in the retreat of the "*Voche Triste*," July 1, 1520; Nuestra Senora de Loreto; del Carmen; San Antonio Abad, where the priests still exercise the old custom of blessing the animals; La Profesa, San Bernardo, and La Encarnacion, perhaps the three finest in the city; and Nuestra Senora de los Angeles, whose strong point is a picture of the Virgin, discovered by a cacique named Isayoque, and miraculously preserved. These are the most interesting churches of the city, although many others have great historical or intrinsic attractions.

Very many churches and convents which were confiscated have been devoted to secular and private uses. For instance, this boarding house was part of the old monastery of Betlemitas, it was not a twentieth part of the whole convent, and yet, after months of residence here, I am still unacquainted with many of the quaint picturesque nooks and corners in it.

One most attractive place in the city is the National Library, which fills a noble building, once the Church of San Agustin. The institution is free to the public from 10 to 5. It contains some 160,000 volumes, many of which were taken from the libraries of the ancient monasteries when the Laws of Reform went into operation. Space forbids my beginning to describe the material attractions, even, of this resort. The bibliophile will find here treasures of ancient lore; and, also, a fair collection of current and standard works in Spanish, English, French and German. The management of this institution is very properly entrusted to Don José Maria Vigil, whose work is done *con amore*, he being a careful student, and his own writings classic in Mexican literature.

The Academy of the Fine Arts, usually called San Carlos, is open at stated hours, that visitors may not interfere with the work of the pupils. The foundation of this art school dates back to 1779. It is curious to note the change of style in the really remarkable collection of pictures, from the almost exclusively religious subjects of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, through the phases imitative of the European schools, the stilted and conventional treatment, to the modern work, which strikes boldly into a new line, and takes for its motives truly characteristic themes and types of Mexico. Beside drawing and painting, etching, engraving and sculpture are taught to large and earnest classes.

In apartments on the north side of the National Palace is the National Museum, open every day except Saturday from 10 a. m. to 12 m. The gentlemen who were in charge of the Mexican exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition, now engaged in arranging the articles in the museum on a scientific system of classification, have very kindly given me the entry of the rooms during working hours, when they are closed to the general public. The museum is divided into two sections: Natural History and Antiquities, the former having but a small nucleus representative of the natural products of Mexico. Properly enough, most attention has been given to the collection and preservation of the antiquities, which might readily be destroyed, as very many have been already, through ignorance or vandalism, while many others have been carried abroad by foreign curiosity-seekers. Here are carefully arranged collections of ancient pottery, whose style distinguishes the tribe of its origin, as the native races had clearly distinctive features in their various types of ceramic manufacture. Here are the war-drums of the Aztecs; picture writings, wonderful carvings in obsidian, and innumerable objects of domestic use or personal adornment, including exquisitly-worked ornaments in gold, the secret of whose welding can not be discovered or imitated by the most cunning workers of to-day. Here are mural carvings from Tlaxcala and other coast states, the figures of exquisite proportions; here is the great Stone of the Sun, wrongly called "Aztec Calendar Stone," which was, until recently, embedded in the western tower of the cathedral. Here is the huge idol of porphyritic basalt, about nine feet high, Huitzilopochtli, the war God, and principal idol of Tenoxtitlan, or aboriginal Mexico. Here is the Sacrificial Stone, which narrowly escaped being broken up into flags for paving. Here is the Indio Triste—a statue dug up in one of the main streets in 1828; here is the Goddess of Death, a most hideous squat figure, with superimposed eyes and teeth, and a tunic of interlaced, writhing serpents. Here are two gigantic stone heads of snakes, part of the ancient *cohuatepantli*, or snake wall. Here is a great serpent, coiled in pyramidal form—the serpent being almost the principal symbol in Mexican mythology. Here is Chac-Mool, or the God of Fire, exhumed in Yucatan by Le Plongeon, who still sheds tears of chagrin and wrath because the government would not allow him to crrry it out of the country. Here is the shield of Montezuma II.; a picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe from the shrine of Atotoinlco, which was the standard raised by Hidalgo September 16, 1810; a chair, a gun, a cane, a stool, and a silken handkerchief that belonged to that patriot priest; the red damask standard carried by the Conquistadores; a portrait of Hernan Cortez; arms and armor of the days of the conquest; among the rest the breastplate of Pedro de Alvarado, Cortez' most indomitable captain, who saved his life when closely pursued by the maddened Aztecs by a flying leap across one of the canals; portraits of the viceroys; the state coach of Maximilian, his portrait, and his silver-plated table service.

The National Palace should be inspected. It has a frontage of 675 feet on the main plaza, and in it are located the offices of the President, State, Treasury, War and Postoffice departments, beside the Senate archives—comprised in fourteen large rooms—the general headquarters, astronomical and meteorological bureaus, museum, and two large barracks for soldiers. The Hall of the Ambassadors is a very large saloon, containing many portraits of historical personages.

The Chamber of Deputies in the old Yturbide Theatre; the Citadel; the Mint; the Custòmhouse; the School of Mines, which is magnificent, architecturally; the Medical College, in the old Inquisition building; the National pawnshop, founded in 1776, by Count de Regla, for the benefit of the poor; the Schools of Arts and Trades, for women and men; the asylums for the insane, the blind, and deaf-mutes, are well worth seeing; by all means, the cemetery of San Fernando, where sleep Juarez, Guerrero, Miramon, Zarsgoza, Comonfort, and other heroes. This cemetery is closed to the public, but the keeper is kind enough to admit strangers, and he deserves a real—12½ cents—for his courtesy.

The American and English cemeteries lie just outside the city walls, accessible by horse cars. Admission is free to all the places I have named; in some cases, such as the asylums, application must be made for tickets of admission, and full inspection of the National Palace is permitted only on certain days of the week. In all cases the officials, as well as the attendants in charge, are models of courtesy, and desire to oblige. For instance, Charles Dudley Warner wished me to go with him to the castle of Chapultepec, which I had already visited, and I went with him to the palace to procure the card. The governor of the palace, who must sign the permit, was not in, and a gentleman at the office—a stranger to us, undertook to obtain the pass and send it to Mr. Warner at the Café Anglais. We two went about the city seeing other sights, and when we went to luncheon, we found that our unknown friend had called three times with the ticket, which he was afraid would not reach us if left. It provided too, for our going through the President's private apartments—a privilege by no means accorded to all Mexicans of high standing, even—and the man who did this was not a servant who could be tipped for his pains, but a gentleman.

In a future paper I will give directions for short and inexpensive visits of interest close to the capital. Let me add that, notwitnstanding all the denials made by Sedgwick and his backers, the cold, ghastly facts remain to prove that he did disgrace himself and his mission here. Indeed, the first reports fell short of the disgusting details, which would not bear printing. All the minutiae are known to the public, and, last Sunday, at the Teatro Principal, a play was given—to men only; surely that is significant—called "The Ham Sandwich,"—our envoy being playfully known here as "Sandwich." The interview reported in a leading Texas paper was faithful, being the account of a leading American merchant here, who visited Sedgwick the day after the affair, and to whom that unhappy man admitted the facts, weeping heartily over his shame. Then the Mexicans, who felt that their reputation for hospitality was menaced by the results of the lark, banded together to hreaen it out for their unworthy guest, and suborned the hotel people. "What were you thinking of, H—, to sign that refutation!" said a leading American to the manager of the Yturbide Hotel. "Oh, that's what you fellows call diplomacy," was the reply. The Americans at the mass-meeting resolved not to issue expressions of condemnation, on the ground that *Mr. Sedgwick being a private citizen*, and *not* an accredited agent of the U. S. Government, his behavior was no concern of theirs! I am a good Democrat, but let us have truth, though parties go to pieces. An ignorant old squire in Louisiana appointed a young lawyer named K—, who was in the habit of making up the Squire's docket for him,—to defend a worthless and penniless fellow, up for horse stealing. The case was so clear against him that the young attorney for the defense, after the speech of the prosecution, said merely, "Your Honor, I will not review the case, but leave you to draw your inferences." To him the Squire replied: "All right, Mr. K., my spectacles are bad. Just you sit down and draw up my inferences for me." Which young K. did, acquitting his man. The inferences have been drawn in the case of Mr. Sedgwick. Y. H. ADDIS.

SUNDAY SMILES.

In view of the recent earthquake shocks, can it be said any longer that there is a solid south?—[Rochester Post Express.

Now that it has been decided that there's no danger in rags, people will continue to wear 'em.—[Boston Herald.

"Well, Geronimo is captured again," remarked the horse editor. "Has the Government denied the report?" "No." "Then I don't believe it."—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Yes," said the Adjutant General of the United States army, as he moved the spoon round in the tumbler before taking the oath; "yes, I am the spirit stirring Drum the late Mr. Shakespeare referred to."—[Boston Transcript.

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is cooking.

Noted Lawyer—"Yes, I have looked into your case, and am of the opinion that your sentence can be commuted to imprisonment."

Chicago Anarchist—"At doze brisons vere men haf to vork?"

"Yes."

"You vas von fool."—[Omaha World.

"She fondly kissed him under the stars," writes a Newport novelist, "and he passionately kissed her back!" The V-shaped cut of dresses admits of such osculation, it is true; but think of the powder—bah!—[New Orleans Picayune.

"John," said the proprietor of the beach restaurant, "you'll have to take a spade and go down to the beach and try to find a clam. The one we made the chowders with is missing. Been eaten by some of the guests, I guess. By jingo, these city folks want the earth."—[Boston Courier.

We have a good many rising young men in this country, but somehow you don't notice them in the crowded horse car unless the woman who wants to get on has more than an ordinary share of youth and beauty.

Henry Ward Beecher's Brothers

[Chillicothe (O.,) Leader.]

The recent suicide of a brother of Henry Ward Beecher at the Insane Asylum at Elmyra, New York, has revived public recollection at Chillicothe of the tragic death of another brother of the distinguished Brooklyn divine, Rev. George Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, now Clough's Opera House.

It is difficult to give the exact date of the lamentable affair, some claiming that it occurred in 1850 or 1851, and others as early as 1844. Certain it is that it occurred before the fire, and but a few years before. Mrs. Judge M. L. Clark—upon whose recollection those who know her best are inclined to place high value—fixes the dates as June 2, 1844. She distinctly remembers her father, Col. Woodside, commenting upon the unfortunate affair, and his death occurred on June 25, 1845. She further remembers being a teacher in the Sunday school at the time, and that at the celebration of the national holiday following the sad event, the Sunday School turned out en masse to a meeting in the "Old Grove," which was addressed by the great Methodist divine, Rev. John Newland Maffit.

Certain it is, that on the fatal day, Rev. Beecher, after returning from making his usual purchases at "market," sallied out into his large lot, which was filled with the choicest of fruit, for the purpose of ascertaining what efficacy there was in a load of shot, in driving away the flocks of blackbirds which continually infested his trees. His wife and the servants heard the discharge of the gun in the lot, but paid no attention to it, as he had frequently gone out into the lot on that errand; and when the second shot came it gave them no more uneasiness than the first. When the breakfast bell rang, however, there came no answer from the garden, and to the second ringing there still remained the ominous silence. Then a search followed which resulted in the finding of the dead body of the clergyman, lying among his potato vines, his face horribly mutilated by the charge of shot which had entered at the mouth, and which had in part found its exit at the back of the head.

Rev. Beecher was buried at Putnam, near Zanesville, at which place he had formerly lived, and where he had been united in marriage. The weather was very warm, and the journey had to be made by carriage, and to be made after night to avoid the unpleasant results which the extreme heat of the day would occasion.

Rev. Beecher was about 45 years old at the time of his sad death. He had married a daughter of the wealthy Buckingham family at Zanesville, and after his election to the Chillicothe pastorate, he went to work in earnest, and was mainly instrumental in securing the erection of the church at the corner of Fifth and Paint streets. He purchased the large lot on the corner to the east of this, and built on it the house now owned and occupied by W. R. Madeira, Esq. It was in that lot that his terrible death occurred.

'Mid Gleaming Sheaves.

Mid gleaming sheaves—rich pillars fair—
In summer's high flood-tide,
Broad-chested forms, with earnest care,
Are swinging brawny arms and bare,
In strong-measured, side by side.

'Mid gleaming sheaves of golden hue
The reapers move in line;
Their clean cut track leads winding through
Bright glades o'erarched by cloudless blue,
And vales where waters shine.

The restless clink of flashing steel
Resounds in accents bold;
Our hearts a tender pity feel
For plant-lives crushed 'neath ruthless heel,
To gain the wealth they hold.

The nodding block of yellow grain
Is slowly chiseled round;
Behind the toilers stands a train
Of amber towers—a stretching lane
Between of stubble ground.

The throbbing hours of noonday heat
Are spent where brook-wave play;
The tossing ripples, sparkling, sweet,
Seem offerings poured at Ceres' feet—
Libations crowned with spray.

When lagging afternoon is past,
And robin vespers ring,
And dreaming twilight thickens fast,
The gleaners homeward turn at last,
Through paths where dew-pearls cling.

Do they whose eyes broad hat-brims hide
See Nature's beauteous face?
Or do they think of naught beside
The small wage due at eventide,
As up the slope they pace?

Do firm-winged larks that skyward sail
Sing them a song of joy?
Do they applaud the wanting quail?
Or do these sights and sounds so stale
Their sordid souls annoy?

Far from the rushing world's highways
Their peaceful pathway lies;
No strange ill comes from them no praise
Of spreading loss and song bires' lays,
Chase still, and glowing skies.

—C. H. Rogers.

WOMAN AND HOME.

A Spicy Discussion — What Women are Good For.

LET HER DO WHATEVER SHE DOES WELL.

Women's Clubs—How They Originated and What They Accomplish—The New Orleans Club.

When one reads a legend about this or that busy woman, who, bound to have culture in spite of crowding household duties, reads Emerson while washing dishes, or Browning while doing the family ironing, one is a little bit tempted to wonder which was slighted the work or the writer—for one must surely have been. Suppose oneself getting hold of a vivifying idea from the sound and sweet old Concord philosopher—wouldn't one be morally certain to drop one's glass into the hottest water, or pursuing in its intricate convultions, one of the splendid Englishman's puzzling thoughts, to scorch the most valuable piece of linen in the most conspicuous spot? I have long had a little plan of my own to effectually reconcile these things, but, as it is novel and against the generally accepted ideas of things, I keep it only for the ear of a select few. Women—always progressive—admire it enthusiastically, but it takes active co-operation on the part of the husband, and "he usually objects," like "Pooh Bah," and with more effect. There is, however, one purely domestic occupation that can be done well, while the mind is free to wander and the tongue to chatter, and that is darning stockings. If one is at all an adept at it, one can read an entire sentence while running the long slim needle from one side to the other of a big hole. You will see that a big hole is necessary, but in a family of boys, or even one masculine specimen, I have rarely known this needful thing wanting. As an inspirer and regulator of feminine conversation, I do not know its equal. I would almost undertake to discuss theology or woman's suffrage at such a time. The care it demands is just sufficient to give one time to consider one's words, and yet does not distract the attention. By the way, what did Mrs. Smith—what's in a name—and I talk about at our last darning match, sitting on her big vine-shaded porch one of these sunny mornings? Oh, yes! I remember now; it was the old subject of our "sphere," that indefinable thing that is always popping up in affairs and opinions, and acts like the traditional red rag upon the more bovine of our masculine friends, especially the ministers, who seem to have the least practical understanding of women's needs and natures of almost any class or men.

Said Mrs. Smith: "Doesn't it provoke you, Susan, to have men forever talking about our weaknesses and disabilities, when it needs but the least look about you to see the tremendous burdens of all sorts they are bearing, so quietly, constantly and faithfully?"

No! but it used to, when I was younger and still had an idea that people's prejudices could be dissipated by in veighing against them. I shall never forget the answer I got to a similar question from one of the brightest, prettiest jolliest matrons I ever knew.

"Well!" said she smiling, "maybe it's only because I'm a woman and hysterical, but I can't get angry a bit; I only laugh to see men go mad on the woman question. To hear them prate, lay and clerical, professional and non-professional, about woman's wants and abilities and tastes and aspirations and constitutional idiosyncracies, mental, moral and physical, when according to their own theorizing Nature so reversed their whole makeup that they have no conscious basis from which to reason about things so occult. And all this theorizing, forsooth, is to be set against the living conscious experience of each individual woman. That is just it," cried Mrs. Smith, "they never seem to think that possibly we are the best informed parties as to our own limitations, as we are the ones most concerned. It reminds me of the declaration of some great scientist, that crossing the Atlantic by steam was a natural impossibility, and meanwhile the first steamship was going peacefully over." We must do our American men the justice to admit, however, that they are the most liberal, helpful and respectful class on earth to a woman who has proved that she can do, and do well. They are not only kind to us as women—for the generality of all men are kind, or mean to be—but they are to a great extent just, and that is worth much more than kindness, as it is a thousand times more rare. We American women do not realize that we are in such a lucky case, until something brings it sharply home. I was reading to-day a translation from the Parsi Sociology of to-day. Hear then: "Nature (always so sure of what nature intended) only wishes that woman should see that her home and family are rendered perfectly happy, comfortable and sweet. I ask whether fantastic dresses and costly jewelry will make her happy and handsome? * * To such a lady—his ideal—there is nothing in the world like her poor but neatly furnished cottage. For those who wish to see our girls getting diplomas and degrees like boys, we mean to offer our opinion as to whether she is fit. It is nothing more than energy and money spent in vain. We believe it will be a total failure. We doubt whether the science of medicine is a fit and proper subject for a girl to study. Will post mortems ever make her lovely and loved, and soft and graceful in manners?" Then this absurd young man goes on to say that young women "living in the vicinity of slaughter-houses grow hard and callous in nature from hearing the cries of the animals." (Sic.) Such idiocy isn't worth discussing; but should any such women exist as live in the lively imagination of this Hindoo writer, I suggest that they be rolled in the finest of cotton—wool and laid away in salt. Here is an incomplete list of what "our girls" do, and do well enough too, to stand the fierce competition of these days of a protective tariff. This list includes the employments only of women, not their work in any other capacity: managing boarding-houses, restaurants, laundries; in domestic service as cooks, waiters, nurses, nursery-governesses, chambermaids; as dish-washers, and scrub-women: as cash and errand girls. In dressmaking and the making of underwear. In millinery work, hair-work, decoration of china and glass. As artists in crayon, charcoal, oil and water colors, engravers on wood and stone, wood-carvers, photographers, copyists of paintings. As taxidermists, designers for wall-paper, oil-cloths, chromos and calicoes, for carpet and woven textures. Book-binders, type-setters proof readers, type writers and manufacturers of paper-boxes. In arranging fancy fruits, and in preparing jellies, jams and pickles, medicines and soaps for sale, labelling the bottles, preparing roots and berbs, making the greater part of the "ready-made" clothing, cork-soles, wood veneers, spooling cotton, making straw goods etching on glass, etc, speculating in stocks, stenographers, telegraph and telephone operators, book-keepers, cashiers, and in isolated cases, women have worked as blacksmiths, carpenters, prison managers, barbers, and so on endlessly.

The only question permissible is not one of sex at all. Can this person—not woman—do this work well? If so, God speed her and men honor her with respect, help and *equality of pay*.

This long talk has left but little space for the week's batch of recipes, but here are a few good ones.

Stewed Steak: Take some slices of beef, pepper and salt them well; slice up a couple of onions thin, and lay a piece or two of the fat of the steak at the bottom of a clean saucepan; then some of the onion, and on that more steak, and so on alternately till you have put all in; shake and turn it about frequently to keep it from burning; let it stew in its own gravy until the meat becomes tender; then take off all the fat from the top, mix some flour in two tablespoonfuls of water, and pour it gradually into the stew; stir well, and when it boils up good remove from the fire and serve.

Stewed Veal: Lay a knuckle of veal in a saucepan, with two blades of mace, an onion, a small whole pepper and some salt, with two quarts of water; cover it close, and let it simmer for two hours.

Beef Broth: Take a leg of beef, cut it in pieces, put it into a gallon of water, skim it, put in two or three blades of mace, some parsley and a crust of bread; boil it till the beef is tender, toast bread and cut into dice; put it in a dish, lay in the beef and pour on the broth.

Minced Veal: Cut the meat from the bones, and having minced it very fine with a small piece of lemon peel, grate over it a little nutmeg, and sprinkle on some pepper and salt. Put the bones into a saucepan with a large onion chopped fine and water enough to moisten well; thicken with a little flour and butter and serve on buttered toast.

Haricot Mutton: Make a good gravy by boiling the trimmings, seasoning it with pepper and salt. Strain and add carrots, paranips and onions previously boiled tender. Slice them in, then pepper and salt the mutton, broil it brown; put it into the gravy along with the vegetables, and stew all together ten minutes.

Tapioca Pudding: Take six tablespoonfuls of tapioca and soak it in milk for some hours before you intend to use it. When you are going to make your puddiug, put the tapioca into a quart of milk, place it on the fire, and, as soon as it boils, sweeten it to your taste and let it simmer for a quarter of an hour. Pour it into a basin and stir in a little fresh butter and three eggs well beaten. Bake one-half hour.

Lemon Pudding: Take the yolks of six eggs well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of sugar; take a quarter of a pound of butter melted in as little water as possible; keep stirring it till cold; then mix all together with the juice of two lemons and the grated peel. Cover the dish with a thin puff paste, pour in the mixture, and bake it for half an hour.

Cream Slaw: Shave fine one-half head of cabbage, take three tablespoons of thick, sweet cream, three tablespoons of sugar, salt and pepper to taste, one-half pint of vinegar. Mix thoroughly.

Orange Wafers: Beat the yolks of four eggs very light; stir into them one-half pound of white sugar, one-quarter pound of flour, the juice of one lemon, grated rind of a half one, and the white of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Drop this batter from a teaspoon upon buttered paper and bake in a quick oven. Spread orange marmalade on the under side, and place two together.

White Cake: White of four eggs, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder.

Fruit Juice for Invalids: Take grape juice and sweeten to taste, put in bottle and tie a thin cloth over the mouth of the bottles; let it stand till done working; put in clean bottles, cork and set in cool, dark place.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

An Original Paper, Read at the "Social Afternoon" of the Club.

The increasing disposition of women to widen the subjects deemed worthy their attention is sharply indicated by the multiplication of "women's clubs." Not only do the "New England," of Boston, and the "Sorosis," of New York, hold their own, but many less noted organizations are formed in all the active centers of population, each of which becomes the center of a new impulse for the formation of others. They comprise many women, the most active and thoughtful of their sex. The representative club of the Pacific coast is the "Abell Society," of Oakland, which has entertained so happily Mrs. Hayes, Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of Harper's Bazar; Longfellow's daughter, and other persons of note who have visited the "Garden City." As for the objects and aims of "clubs" they incline our sex to try and think clearly for themselves, to attain to better things, and to widen their knowledge of subjects worthy thought and attention. We admit our various shortcomings, and our ignorance of many of the vital questions of the day, yet come together, with an earnest effort toward a broader culture and a nobler life. These organizations are incentives to lift us out of unwomanly self distrust, to stimulate to braver assertion and more persistant effort toward higher living and thinking.

To be sure, we are yet—as dear Alice Carey said—but "children feeling our way in the dark," and we do not pretend at present to have perfectly arranged plans and clearly defined courses—yet from the formation of good, representative clubs, we may hope for great results—as they hold unlimited possibilities, as a source of mutual culture, help and sympathy to women—to whom the stimulus of contact with other minds is needful and awakening. Society in 1900 will mean men and women, for the women of the future are not to be limited in the subjects for their thought and study. They may be educated to be thinking beings and influential members of society—not merely slaves to the follies of fashion, the littleness of gossip, the mere vanities of dress and the caprice of fortune; but able to make work honorable by doing acceptably the share that falls to them—If we cannot be religious, let us at least learn to be philosophical. Finding ourselves upon this earth, possessed of noble powers and faculties, why not make noble use of them by living to some purpose. How many of us are doing it in any large and worthy meaning of the words? If we can make our memories what we would have them—we have gone far towards making our characters what they should be—will our pleasures stand the test of being lived over in the mind? Are our friendships noble and free from selfishness? Are we not living too much to ourselves, and omitting from the conduct of our life the divine rule of service for others? Are we doing good and being good? Do we evoke from the "deity in our bosom," a favorable judgment? With a flutter in the air, of new leaves turning over, may we not continue making better use of our unused forces and faculties and our powers for good? It will be sweet and healthful to have come back to us the memory of days and hours which will lend a gracious charm to our lives and exert a steady, guiding force. Though nature moves back and forth the swift shuttle, we ourselves select the pattern which appears in the woven web. We are ever taking leave of something that will never come back. If there be objections to the term "Womens' Club," there cannot be to the thing itself; and so may this reception, given by its members, be a cordial invitation for others to join with us.

Let this auspicious gathering be expressed
With a white stone distinguished from the rest—
White as dear fame and as the honor clear,
And let new joys attend our added year.

Following the above brief paper, the report of the growth and success of others than our own, may not be inappropriate. To-day we will hear from the Southern women—the "Woman's Club, of New Orleans."

Three years ago, thirteen women inaugurated a club. The idea had grown with two or three, that it would be well to have some place where working girls, shut up in the one cramped room of a sixth rate boarding-house, might come together and amuse themselves in an innocent, home-like fashion. Their idea was that every one, and particularly young girls, need recreation, and if they cannot find innocent, healthful pleasures, they will take what comes in their way, even if it be harmful. So these few persons communicated the idea to others, and a little club of thirteen was formed, under the title of "The Woman's Club." Several of them objected to the title of "club," as sounding too much like the organizations of that sort among men, and being connected in their minds with dissipation and card-playing; but their objections were overruled by the plea that the prefix "woman's" was sufficient to remove all such associations from the name. The club struggled along for a year, adding but few members to the roll, and having its meetings in the rooms of other societies. At the end of that time it secured a room of its own; rented a second-hand piano; an artistic member hung up some of her drawings; another gave a pot of flowers to set in the window; books were collected for a little library and a series of free lectures by celebrated women was given. Mrs. Howe spoke before the club, as did Susan B. Anthony, May Rogers, Dr. Julia H. Smith, Mrs. Wright, and a number of others. The club began to grow, and spent evenings of music together, or read original papers, discussed subjects of interest to women, and sometimes had a little tea, to which each one contributed a dish and some of the many flowers of the Crescent City. Women whose lives had been a waste of barren toil for years went there for the delights of music and literature, which they had never had, and better than all, a pretty, bright room where they might meet other women, or bring their friends to entertain them. Each one paid but a tiny fee, and some who could not afford even that were excused from dues: yet as the membership grew, the sum in the treasury increased so that half of all receipts were put aside for members in distress, and many who were sick or in trouble were relieved from that fund. After three years the club, which began in such humble poverty, has increased and added to its list the rich and fashionable women of the city, as well as the poor working class, so that when the poet, Mary Ashley Townsend, lately read a paper before it, one of the largest halls in the city was necessary to hold the club and its friends.

PRESS POINTS.

Cincinnati Sun: Speaking of 1888, how would Cleveland and Black sound?

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.): Cleveland and Holman would make a good ticket for 1888.

Indianapolis Journal: An effort will be made to get an instantaneous photograph of Democratic harmony, to see what it looks like.

Philadelphia Press: The liquor-sellers and the Prohibitionists keep right on

Farm and Range.

Alternating Blackberries.

"I have had good success with blackberries" writes a correspondent, "by following a system of alternation with them. That is, on half of the stools I allow a sufficient number of canes to grow from the first of the season. These are making wood for next season, and I do not expect very much from them in the way of fruit. What they do produce, though, is fine.

"The other half of the stools I treat differently, cutting off every sucker that starts until after the bearing season is over. These stools being prevented from making new wood, throw all their substance into the fruit and I have from them a magnificent crop.

"On the stools first referred to I have fine strong canes to bear my next season's berries. The stools that bore this year will carry over to the next smaller, thinner canes, but then it will be their turn to rest and make wood. So, in the long run, the discrepancies are evened up. The plan works first rate."

Still Too High.

Commenting on the fact that large quantities of California fruit have gone East this summer, the American Cultivator says: "The rate is now $450 per carload, which is exactly three-fourths what was charged last year. This reduction still leaves the rates much higher than is charged on Eastern roads for proportionate distances. If like charges prevailed across the Atlantic they would amount almost to an embargo."

Thanks to competing railroads, Southern California has enjoyed a $300 rate. And still we hope for an improvement.

THE DAIRY.

Some Scientific Hints About Butter.

A very able and useful new work entitled "Dairy Management," by Professor Baldwin of Dublin, Ireland, is receiving much notice from our foreign exchanges. One of them quotes the following comprehensive essay on churning: The object of churning is to break up the coats of the fatty globules, and thus to set the fat or butter at liberty; this is effected by the combined action of friction, heat, and air. It is in the proper combination of these three agents that the perfection of churning consist. When the friction is too violent, the butter is produced too speedily, it is deficient in color, and it does not keep well. Heat expands the coats of the globules and facilitates the process of churning. If the temperature is too low, the time and friction consumed in churning are so great that the butter becomes soft, deficient in color and flavor, and does not keep well. We have found from 57° to 60° F., the best temperature at which to put cream into the churn, and during churning it rises from 2° to 3°. The proper temperature can be increased in a variety of ways; as, for example, by immersing the vessel containing the cream in cold water (cream taken from the separator should be plunged at once in cold water. When this is neglected the butter is deficient in firmness and quality) in summer, and in hot water in winter. The influence of air on the time consumed in churning, as well as on the quality of the butter, is not as well understood as it should be. The oxygen of the air oxidizes the coats of the fatty globules, and thus acts in setting the butter free. In the atmospheric churn the butter is produced by pumping air into milk. Whatever churn is used, it should not, therefore, be filled with cream or milk. When the churn is quite filled it is almost impossible to produce butter, not only because there is a want of air, but also because the cream swells in the process of churning.

Disease Germs in Milk.

Scientific American.]

It is a well-recognized fact that the mother who is nursing her child is obliged to be very careful about her diet, for whatever she eats or drinks has its effect upon her milk, and consequently upon the health of her child. The most acute symptoms, and even death, may be produced in both children and adults by the use of milk taken from improperly fed cattle. There have recently been a number of mysterious poisoning cases, that after a great deal of random speculation have finally been traced to diseased milk. In spite, however, of these warnings, the subject has not yet received the sanitary attention to which it is entitled. Particularly is the danger of such contamination great in the neighborhood of large cities, where the absence of wholesome pasturage is a temptation to the less scrupulous to substitute all grades of organic refuse, the most of which should properly be consigned to the garbage crematory. In addition to this danger, however, it is discovered that even in the presence of abundant and suitable food, cattle are not discriminating in their selection, but exhibit frequently the most depraved tastes. In the neighborhood of large distilleries, it has been observed that the cattle become utterly demoralized by feasting on the refuse from the stills. In time they come to have the dull, stupid appearance characteristic of an opium-eater. It is hardly possible that the milk produced by animals permitted to feed on such abominable stuff can be either wholesome or agreeable.

In other places the case is even worse, for the cattle have been observed to feed with evident relish upon unadulterated animal excreta and other highly pernicious food. Aside from the disgust which the practice excites, it is a source of actual and grave danger. When it is remembered that the fatal plague at Plymouth, Pa., was directly traceable to the careless disposal of the excreta of a single typhoid fever patient, it can readily be seen that milk may become in this manner a vehicle for the distribution of the most malignant disease germs.

So large are the possibilities for evil which may result from the use of milk taken from animals improperly fed, either through design or carelessness, that it is not too much to ask that all public dairy farms should be placed under sanitary supervision, and that the food and quarters of all cattle whose milk is offered for sale should be regularly inspected by officials appointed for the purpose.

POULTRY.

To Keep Hens Toned Up in Summer.

Cackler.]

Feed them liberally with white-mustard seed; it will keep the liver in an active and healthy state. In cholera and similar complaints the liver is the first part that becomes affected. In all of the warm climates of the Orient the natives invariably eat large quantities of curry-powder and kindred hot spices, which tend to ward off disease. Quite naturally, the ancestors of our fowls were fed with the scraps from the "Oriental kitchen," and these scraps, no doubt, contained large quantities of curry. Cayenne pepper is also an excellent article to feed all heavy Asiatics, but the mustard is cheaper, for it will grow in almost any garden or field.

[illegible] THEM SNOWING.

The chicks that grow continually from the time they are hatched are always better than those that are checked for a few weeks. Save the thrifty ones to breed next season.

The hatching season may now be called over. Clean out your old nests, do away with all soft material, putting in the place of straw, fresh dirt, with a few leaves or a little grass.

GOOD REMEDIES.

To cure dogs of sucking eggs I would try seven grains of tartar emetic first. Break an egg and take out a little, then mix the tartar emetic with the remainder, and lay it where the dog will get it. They very seldom want the second dose.

Another remedy: Get Indian turnip, pulverize, remove part of the contents of an egg, put in the turnip, paste up and put where the dog will get it, and put water near, and my word for it, you will see that dog run from every egg he sees thereafter.

"HIGH FLIERS."

There are times when it becomes necessary to confine the fowls to the poultry yard, on account of fruit and other crops that they will destroy if allowed their liberty. Such breeds as the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans are easily confined by fences six or seven feet high, but the "high fliers"—and especially the Leghorns—look upon such obstructions with contempt and sail over with ease Clipping one wing will control them, but many breeders object to despoiling the beauty of their pets and must contrive some other way to confine them. A sharp-pointed picket fence, eight feet high, will generally keep them, if the yards are not too small, but a good plan is to stretch a fine wire about five or six inches above the tops of the pickets. After striking the wire and being thrown back a few times, they will stop trying, in disgust.

The Fresno Republican, speaking of the value of turkeys in vineyards, says: "Our vine-growers are on the lookout for turkeys. A market for 2000 or 3000 young turkeys could be found at the leading vineyards. They want them to range in the vineyards and catch the slugs that are now attacking the vines. They found the turkey an excellent hand at the business. They would hire men and set them to work, but a sufficient force is not obtainable when needed. But the turkey does the work nearly as well as men, and while catching worms is earning his own food. Then, too, after the worm-catching season is over, he will sell for as much or more than he cost in the first place, and therefore he is a more valuable employee than a man would be.

LIVE STOCK.

Extent of the Cattle Interest.

The enormous development of the cattle-growing industry has led many people to believe that the business is being overdone, and that lower prices are a certainty of the near future. But they have not taken into consideration the still more wonderful increase in the population of the country. In 1880 there were 814 cattle to each 1000 population in the United States, while in 1886 there were but 772. This in the face of an increasing export demand, and the fact that Americans are becoming yearly greater beef consumers, indicates that there is no ground for apprehending any decrease in demand or prices for beef cattle. There is no branch of agriculture more promising in the future, and more certain to yield definite returns, than cattle growing. While profits are not enormous, the business is subject to few risks, the labor is comparatively light, and the fertility of the soil is maintained.

DRAFT VS. TROTTING HORSES.

Farmers will usually find it more profitable to breed their mares to pure bred draft stallions than to fancy trotters. The produce of such a cross can be disposed of at maturity, for from $150 to $250 in most parts of the country. Large, heavy horses are in increased demand in the cities for heavy hauling, and [illegible]ality is found in readily disp[illegible] such at prices that leave a [illegible]ine profit to the breeder. [illegible]rses, too, are growing in st[illegible]eater favor for farm use. Of course a stylish fast stepper can often be sold at a fancy figure, but it is seldom that such can be reared from farm brood mares. The great majority of the offspring of farm mares, bred even to high-bred trotting stallions, are inferior animals, bringing at maturity from $75 to $125. As the Rural Canadian remarks: "A trotter without the trot is a poor horse, and more are without it than with it."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Among the hopeful signs of New England agriculture is the growing tendency among those fortunate men who have accumulated wealth in trade, commerce or manufactures, to invest in farms and country estates.

It is generally admitted that the in-breeding of trotting stock has a tendency to diminish size.

The building up of improved breeds requires both time and a genius for this sort of work, which is as rare in its way as that which enables other men to write great works, to paint fine pictures or to win decisive battles.

California farmers are the only ones who report a profit in growing sugar beets for sale to sugar manufactories.

The Fairs.

Following are the dates fixed for Fairs to occur in the latter part of September and in October:

Eleventh District—Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc counties—Greenville, September 20th to 24th.

Second District—San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Merced, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties—Stockton, September 21st to 25th.

Ninth District — Del Norte and Humboldt counties—Rohnerville, September 21st to 24th.

Fifth District—San Mateo and Santa Clara counties—Salinas City, September 28th to October 2d.

Tenth District — Siskiyou, Trinity and Shasta counties—Yreka, September 29th to October 3d.

Nevada State Fair, Reno, October 4th to 9th.

Santa Barbara Agricultural, October 5th to 8th.

Twelfth District—Lake and Mendocine counties—Lakeport, October 5th to 8th.

Los Angeles County Fair, Downey, October 5th to 9th.

Santa Cruz Pavilion Fair, October 6th to 9th.

San Diego Horticultural Society, October 6th to 8th.

Sixth District—Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Diego, San Bernardino and Inyo counties—Los Angeles, October 11th to 16th.

Ukiah Park Association, Ukiah, October 14th to 16th.

Directions for Shipping Fruit.

A prominent firm of fruit dealers in Philadelphia are opposed to the policy of shipping fruit in refrigerators, and claim advantages for ventilation. They give the following directions to shippers: "The fruit and packages should be perfectly dry and cool when shipped; the shade temperature of the place will do; never use ice; ventilation is better than refrigeration. We have demonstrated that ventilation of natural air is more preserving to delicate fruits and berries than the artificially low temperature of the confined and damp air of any existing ice box or refrigerator system. Pick and pack the fruit as above directed, in ventilated packages, and ship via all rail fast mail express only; and the extra expense and smaller quantity will more than be compensated for in the better condition of the fruit on arrival and the higher sale."

GREAT EARTHQUAKES.

Destructive Convulsions Recorded by History From the Eighth Century.

The following succinct record of the most destructive earthquakes which have been recorded from the eighth century down to the present time has been prepared by the Baltimore *Sun*:

742—Awful earthquake in Syria, Palestine and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation.

1137—Catania, in Sicily, overturned and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins.

1158—In Syria, etc.; 20,000 perished.

1268—In Cicili; 50,000 perished.

1455, Dec. 5—at Naples; 40,000 perished.

1509, September 14—Constantinople; thousands perished.

1531, Feb. 26—At Lisbon; 1,500 houses and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighboring towns engulfed.

1596, July 2—In Japan; several cities made ruins and thousands perished.

1626, July 30—In Naples; 30 towns or villages ruined; 70,000 lives lost.

1667, April 6—Ragusa ruined; 5,000 perished.

1667—At Schamaki, lasted three months; 80,000 perished.

1672, April 14—At Rimini; above 1,500 perished.

1692, June 7—On the island of Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulphed forty fathoms deep, and 3000 perished.

1693, September—One in the island of Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost.

1703, Feb. 2—Aquila in Italy, ruined; 5000 perished.

1703—Jeddo, Japan, ruined; 200,000 perished.

1706, Nov. 3—In the Abruzzi; 15,000 perished.

1716, May and June—At Algiers; 20,000 perished.

1726, Sept. 1—Palermo nearly destroyed; nearly 6000 lives lost.

1731, Nov. 30—Again in China, and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin.

1732, Nov. 29—In Naples, etc.; 1940 perished.

1746, Oct. 28—Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins.

1754, Sept.—At Grand Cairo; half the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up.

1755, June 7—Kaschan, N. Persia, destroyed; 40,000 perished.

1755, Nov. 1—The great earthquake at Lisbon. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up and whole streets buried. The cities of Colombra, Oporto and Braga suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain a large portion of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. About half the island of Madeira became waste, and 2000 houses in the island of Mitylene, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles, even to Scotland.

1759, Oct. 30—In Syria, extended 10,000 square miles; Baalbec destroyed; 20,000 perished.

1780—At Tauris; 15,000 houses thrown down and multitudes buried.

1783, Feb. 5—Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; thousands perished.

1784, July 23—Ezinghian, near Erzeroum, destroyed and 5,000 persons buried in its ruins.

1797, Feb 4—The whole country between Santa Fe and Panama destroyed, including Cuzco and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second.

1805, July 26—At Frosolone, Naples 6,000 lives lost.

1812, March 16—At Caracas; 12,000 perished.

1819, June 16—Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk; 2,000 persons buried.

1822—Aleppo destroyed; above 20,000 perish; shocks on 10th and 13th of August and 5th of September.

1829, March 16—In Spain; Murcia and numerous villages devastated; 6000 persons periah.

1830, May 26 and 27—Canton and neighborhood; about 6000 perished.

1846, Feb. 14—At Ternate; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost.

1842, May 7—At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost.

1851, Aug. 14—In South Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins, 14,000 lives lost.

1856, March 2—At the Island of Great Sanger, one of the Moluccas; volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3000 lives lost.

1857, Sept. 16—In Calabria, Montemurro, another town was destroyed, and about 10,000 lives lost.

1859, March 22—At Quito, about 5000 persons killed and an immense amount of property destroyed.

1861, March 20—At Mendoza, South America, about two-thirds of the city and 7000 lives lost.

1863, July 2 and 3—Manilla, Philippine Isles; immense destruction of property; about 10,000 persons perished.

1866, Aug. 13-15—The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Tacna and Cuenchs and many small towns in Peru and Ecuador destroyed; about 25,000 lives lost and 30,000 rendered homeless; loss of property estimated at £60,000,000.

1875, May 16-18—San Jose de Cucuta and other towns near Santander, on the boundary of Colombia, destroyed; about 14,000 lives said to be lost.

1878, April 14—Cua, Venezuela, nearly destroyed; about 300 killed; loss about £30,000.

1881, March 16—Severe shocks in South Italy, much destruction and loss of life at Cassamicciola, a town in the Isle of Ischia; 289 houses destroyed, 114 lives lost, about £38,000 loss. March 4, more destruction by another shock.

1881, April 3—Scio—the town and several villages destroyed; about 4000 perished; much destitution ensued successive shocks, beginning 1:30 P. M.

1883, July 28—The towns of Cassamicciola, Forio and Lacco Amena, on the Island of Ischia, in the bay of Naples, almost entirely destroyed; 1900 lives lost, and 374 persons injured.

1883, Aug. 26.—The Krakatoa eata clysm in July in August, which was the most stupendous on record. An island was shattered and sunk, and sixteen others raised their heads above the surrounding waters. Nearly 100,000 people were buried beneath volcanic debris or swept off the face of the land by the volcanic wave. The floor of the ocean over a wide area of the southeast of Sumatra was raised into a plain above the waters, and the effects of the general upheaval were felt as far as the American coast of the Pacific.

1884 85—A long continued series of shocks in the Spanish peninsula, which began on December 26, 1884, and continued with irregular interruptions until the middle of April, 1885. The greatest destruction of life and property was in Andalusia. Altogether 745 persons were killed and 1,485 injured, and 17,000 buildings were more or less damaged, 4,400 of the number being completely wrecked. Wide-spread destitution and suffering resulted from this visitation. Towards the close of November there was a renewal of the disturbances, which extended also to the adjacent African coast.

1885—A series of shocks began in the Vale of Cashmere on May 13, and continued at irregular intervals until the middle of August. The city of Serinagur and numerous villages were almost completely destroyed, thousands of lives were lost, and great destitution resulted from the killing of cattle and destruction of crops.

1886, Aug. 28—In the Morea and the neighboring Island of Zante, several villages being completely destroyed and three hundred lives lost.

Changed.

Vanessa, once so fresh and fair,
Death came (or Jove's hopes and fears,
Comes for such heartache cases) and care,
Now sows beneath the weight of years.

Her fated foes one day she spies,
Where few reluctant charms endure—
"Pho! for" the ancient heiress cries,
"Mirrors have sadly changed—what's your?"

—Phil-Bilt.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Readers are invited to aid in making our Puzzle Department interesting by the contribution of good original charades, enigmas, rebuses, etc. Communications for this department should be addressed to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

1.—Deprivations

Deprived of my *first* letter, view
A name that is well known to you;
Old men and young oft rack their brain
This winsome little thing to gain.

Should *first* and *second* minus be
A useful animal you'll see;
And some in every age and station
Have won themselves this appellation.

Second and *last* if you remove,
What's left will very useful prove;
And chemists generally prepare
The name I now to you declare.

First, second, last, there will remain
Name of a Roman weight quite plain,
An adverb used it doth abound,
And in preceding lines is found.

When placed in order, I astound
Man, with a science most profound;
I've been dissected, all will see,
But now arranged, what may I be?

S. E. D.

2.—Bible Enigma.

Composed of 41 letters.

My 14, 25, 34 was kept from captivity by a prophet.

My 31, 18, 12, 8, 29, 39, 2, 23, 32, 5, 10 is a book of the Bible.

My 21, 20, 9, 36, 5, 3, 16, 27 wrote a book of the Bible.

My 4, 40, 19, 13, 30 was Onam's brother.

My 1, 17, 41, 31, 16 was nigh to Joppa.

My 19, 4, 23, 7, 26, 17 idolatry is called.

My 37, 38, 14, 33 is an animal named in the Bible.

My 35, 18, 39, 11, 31 was a king.

My 6, 38, 39, 5, 15, 2, 25, 31 a star was called in Revelation.

My 8, 17, 39, 28 is the name of a place in the Bible.

My 24, 2, 22 was a king.

The whole may be found in the New Testament. P.

3.—Hour-Glass.

1. A title.
2. Severe.
3. Dishonest.
4. Intention.
5. A letter.
6. To confine.
7. Elegant.
8. To have by nature.
9. Letter for letter.

The centrals, read downward, give one of the names applied to Christ.

MAYFLOWER.

4.—Cross-Word Enigma.

My first is in April, but not in May;
My second is in clover, but not in hay;
My third is in France, but not in Prussia;
My fourth is in Spain, but not in Russia;
My fifth is in mischief, but not in fun;
My sixth is in measure, but not in ton;
My seventh is in sheep, but not in goat;
My eighth is in schooner, but not in boat;
My ninth is in strength, but not in might;
My tenth is in wrong, but not in right;
My eleventh is in Martin, but not in Ned;
My twelfth is in Chester, but not in Fred;
My thirteenth is in sincere, but not in hollow;
My fourteenth is in yesterday, but not in to-morrow;
My fifteenth is in wheat, but not in grain;
My whole is the name of a lake in Maine.

SUSIE.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Ben Mac Dhui.

2.—Athanasian creed (Ath, an, Asian.)

3.—1, Umea, Uleå, Lulea. 2, Siren, sire, sir, sit, site.

4.—

BargE
LairD
EtnA
AlibI
KoraN
HumiD
OccuR
UnguO
SalvO
EndeD

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Go to S. C. KRONNICK, 130 South Spring street. Telephone 521.

KWONG HING CO.,

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY Goods and Merchandise. Also

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

P. O. Box 408. No. 34 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dressmaking.

MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLEE, THE LEADING Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. Allen Block, corner Temple and Spring sts., Room 4, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON-MAKING business in San Luis Obispo City, consisting of shop, with Complete Set of Tools to run two fires; lot 100x200 feet, and two cottages, four rooms each. The business is now paying well. Good reason for selling. Price $2500. Address H. C. HOBSON, Agent, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center sts.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,
Telephone No. 3 Downing

Lines of Travel.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NATIONAL City, San Diego and Los Angeles and points East and West.

Close connection at Barstow with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and at Los Angeles with Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect SUNDAY, June 20.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Los Angeles.....Leave	7.00	9.10	5.00
Alhambra.....	7.17	9.33	5.17
San Gabriel.....	7.30	9.36	5.19
Pomona.....	8.15	10.20	6.10
Colton.....Arrive	9.00	11.10	07.00
Colton.....Leave	.....	11.15	7.50
Citrus.....	.....	11.25	8.05
Perris.....	.....	12.03	9.20
Fall Brook.....Arrive	.....	1.38	12.30
*Fall Brook.....Leave	.....	1.55	12.45
Oceanside.....	.....	2.45	2.15
San Diego.....	.....	4.30	6.05
National City.....Arrive	.....	4.50	6.30
Colton.....Leave	9.15	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	9.40	.....	.....
Victor.....	12.08	.....	.....
Barstow.....Arrive	1.30	.....	.....
	P. M.		
Barstow.....Leave	2.55	.....	.....
Victor.....	4.03	.....	.....
San Bernardino.....	6.05	.....	.....
Colton.....Arrive	6.35	.....	.....
		A. M.	P. M.
National City.....Leave	.....	8.35	10.00
San Diego.....	.....	8.45	10.40
Oceanside.....	.....	10.36	2.16
*Fall Brook.....Arrive	.....	11.30	.....
Fall Brook.....Leave	.....	11.40	3.30
Perris.....	.....	1.07	4.55
*Colton.....Arrive	.....	2.00	7.50
Colton.....Leave	7.00	3.16	8.00
Pomona.....	7.50	3.02	8.55
San Gabriel.....	8.40	3.32	9.43
Alhambra.....	8 42	3.35	9.46
Los Angeles.....Arrive	9 00	4.15	10.00

BETWEEN COLTON AND SAN BERNARDINO.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Colton.....Lv	7.40	11.25	2.10	7.25
San Bernardino..Ar	7.50	11.35	2.20	7.35
San Bernardino..Lv	7.00	10.55	1.40	7.00
Colton.....Ar	7.10	11.05	1.50	7.10

RIVERSIDE BRANCH.

	Mix'd A. M.	Mix'd P. M.	Pass. A. M.
Colton.....Leave	10.00	7.15	11.25
Citrus.....	10.15	7.30	11.30
Riverside.....Arrive	10.30	8.00	11.40
			P. M.
Riverside.....Leave	8.25	5.30	1.30
Citrus.....	8.45	5.45	1.40
Colton.....Arrive	9.00	6.00	2.00

* Meal stations.

Trains are run on Pacific standard time.

Pullman Sleepers leave on 7 a. m. train, via Barstow, for Kansas City, via A. and P. and A., T. and S. F. R. R.; and on 5 p. m. train for San Diego. Special rates on round trip tickets to all local points.

For rates of freight or fare address California Southern agents at local stations, or

H. B. WILKINS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
San Diego, Cal.

J. N. VICTOR,
Superintendent, Colton, Cal.

WILLIAMSON DUNN,
General Agent, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley RAILWAY.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Leave For	Destination.	Arrive From
8:45 am	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	†10:60 am
3:10 pm	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	† 5.00 pm
5:25 pm	Santa Anita	† 8:00 am
10:30 am	Santa Anita	* 9:15 am
* 5:40 pm	Santa Anita	* 4:45 pm

† Daily except Sundays. * Sundays only.

L. BLANCHEMONT,
Gen. Pass. and Pass. Agt.

S. P. JEWETT, General Manager.

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

THURSDAY, June 10, 1886.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

Leave For	Destination.	Arrive From
2:40 p.m.	Colton	12:01p.m
4:20 p.m.	Colton	9:10 a.m
2:40 p.m.	Deming and East	12:01 p.m
2:40 p.m.	Emigrant	12:01 p.m
2:40 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:01 p.m
12:30 p.m.	San Francisco	2:10p.m
12:30 p.m.	Sacramento	2:10p.m
*9:50 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	*8:15p.m
4:20 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8.40a.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	8:16 a.m
*5:10 p.m.	Santa Monica	*4:20p.m
10:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	†5:30p.m
9:40 a.m.	Long Beach, Wilmington & San Pedro	8:10p.m
5:45 p.m.		8:35a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A change has taken place in the receipt and dispatch of mails on line of railway, Los Angeles and San Pedro branch. Hereafter mails will be dispatched to Florence, Compton, Long Beach, Wilmington and San Pedro daily on train leaving Los Angeles at 9:30 a. m., and received at 5:15 p. m.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't, Los Angeles

P. C. S. S. CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER:

Steamers.	COMING SOUTH. Leave San Francisco.	Arrive San Pedro.	GOING NORTH. Leave San Pedro.	Arrive San Francisco.
Orizaba.....	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
Eureka.....	Sept. 1	" 3	" 4	" 7
G. W. Elder	" 2	" 4	" 6	" 8
Santa Rosa..	" 6	" 7	" 9	" 11
Los Angeles.	" 6	" 8	" 9	" 12
Orizaba.....	" 8	" 10	" 12	" 14
Eureka.....	" 10	" 12	" 13	" 16
G. W. Elder	" 11	" 13	" 16	" 17
Santa Rosa..	" 14	" 16	" 18	" 20
Los Angeles.	" 15	" 17	" 18	" 21
Orizaba.....	" 17	" 19	" 21	" 23
Eureka.....	" 19	" 21	" 22	" 25
G. W. Elder	" 20	" 22	" 24	" 26
Santa Rosa..	" 23	" 25	" 27	" 29
Los Angeles.	" 24	" 26	" 27	" 30
Orizaba.....	" 26	" 28	" 30	Oct. 2
Eureka.....	" 28	" 30	Oct. 1	" 4
G. W. Elder	" 29	Oct. 1	" 3	" 5

Steamers Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder call at Santa Barbara and Port Hartford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa, Orizaba and Geo. W. Elder, at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 5:45 o'clock p. m. railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
To San Francisco and return.	26 25	

From Los Angeles to San Francisco by steamer and return by rail, including berth and meals on steamer only, first-class $32.00.

FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF

To Monterey or Santa Cruz	14 00	9 50
To San Simeon	12 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 50	9 00
To Port Harford	10 50	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent, office No. 8 Commercial street, Los Angeles.

FRUHLING BROS.,

Housesmiths and General Blacksmiths

No. 54 S. Los Angeles St.

All kinds of Housesmithing done in first-class style.

Dilapidated Wooden Cresting Replaced

With the Latest Patterns in Iron.

Cresting, Wrought-Iron Fencing and Railing a specialty.

NEW PARAGON

SCHOOL DESK!

The Best in the World.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER,

Educational Booksellers,

LOS ANGELES.....CAL

Hay, Grain, Wood and Coal.

N. STANBURY, Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. Telephone 62. Orders promptly attended to and delivered in any part of the city. Retesonable rates cited.

Legal.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

Kerckhoff Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Guadalupe Elwell, Administrator, etc., et als., defendants. } Sheriff's Sale.

Order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1886, in the above entitled action, wherein the above named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Guadalupe Elwell, administrator of the estate of A. F. A. Gondran, deceased, Eliza Gondran, Jennie Gondran, Eva Gondran, Olodina Faye and Victor Faye, her husband; and W. Ball, P. Davin and Francios Jullien, partners doing business under the firm name and style of M. Ball & Co. Defendants in said action, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1886, for the sum of six hundred and sixty and forty-six one hundredths ($60.46) dollars United States gold coin, which said decree was, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1886, recorded in judgment book 7 of said Court, at page 166, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

All that right, title and interest which A. F. A. Gondran, deceased, had, on the 23d day of September, 1885, or which he or his estate had acquired therein since that date, in or to that certain real property in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California, described as follows, to wit.: Lot No. eleven of block No two (2), of Moulton's addition to East Los Angeles, according to a map thereof, recorded in Book No. 6 of Miscellaneous Records, at page 468 Records of Los Angeles County, California together with that certain one-story brick building, irregular in shape, now being upon the lot above described. Said building fronts upon the county road, leading out of Los Angeles City to the Mission San Gabriel, and also fronts on Hansen street, being built in the angle formed by said road and said street, together with all and singular the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given, that on

Saturday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1886,

At 12 o'clock m. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Los Angeles, on Spring street, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1886.

GEORGE E. GARD,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County.
By A. M. THORNTON, Under Sheriff.

Administratrix's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made on the 6th day of September, 1886, in the matter of the estate of S. H. Towne, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix of the said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United states and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after

Wednesday, the 29th Day of September, 1886,

at the office of Lewis & Pinkham, in the postoffice building, on Spring street near First street, in the City of and County of Los Angeles, where all offers or bids will be received, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said S. H. Towne at the time of his death, and all the right, title and intirest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said S. H. Towne at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said City of and County of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

All that certain real property

ONE ON GARLAND.

The Arizona Mark Twain Calls Upon Him.

AND VIBRATES A VIGOROUS JAW.

"We're Pretty Tough in Arizona, Garland, But None So Cheap as You"—A Tucson Desperado's Actual Toot.

Every old-timer on the coast—and many a tenderfoot—knows Charles E. Edwards, alias "Mark Twain," and no one knows any good of him, except that he is independent as a hog on ice, and square goods. He is a notorious desperado, "a ba-ad man from way-back," who would kill a fellow human with as little compunction as he would suppress a flea. He has the "hardest" face in the territories, and his face flatters him. No reliable witness can be found to testify that he ever saw Edwards laugh. Beside him, Bill Sykes would look the blooming cherub. His universal nickname came to him in the mines, where he had a habit of reading Mark Twain, with running comments of his own. He is of good family in the East, and in his rough discourse there frequently crop out the evidences of a good education. The fact that he was in Los Angeles a few days ago recalls his checkered career to mind. His latest prominence was some years ago in Arizona, where he entered into a conspiracy with Billy Reed of Tucson and a man named Johnson, of San Francisco, to defraud the United States Government by means of fraudulent claims in the Alabama cases. Edwards was entrusted with an important detail of the conspiracy—the finding of a convenient notary—and carried it out. Later, however, when the swindlers were in a tight box, he was induced to turn State's evidence. As he was unable to give bail, Judge W. F. Fitzgerald—now of this city, but then U. S. District Judge of Arizona—sent him to jail in Tucson that he might be on hand when his evidence was wanted. The sort of a man he is may be inferred from the following incident: Edwards was brought from jail to testify before the Territorial Grand Jury. He refused to open his head. He was taken before the Court and the Grand Jury, and Judge Fitzgerald summarily ordered him to testify. He somehow felt a friendliness toward the Judge, and acquiesced in the order, but with the remark: "If you say so, Judge, I'll do it, but I won't otherwise. I know that this —— Grand Jury is a set of d—d cut-throats and scoundrels, that are drawn jury to clear the thieves. We all know the thieves are guilty, but these connubistors won't never bring an indictment against them." [And neither did they].

Edwards lay in the Tucson jail nearly two years. When his term was done, he put in a claim against the government for witness fees. Attorney General Garland disallowed the claim; and Edwards, in no amiable frame of mind, went all the way to Washington. Arriving there he forced his way into Garland's office, where the following interview took place. It is vouched for as gospel truth, every word, and is one of the raciest things that ever saw type. One must appreciate the character, looks and manner of the desperado to grasp the richness of the situation.

Mark Twain: "Are you Garland?"

Garland (angrily): "What's your business, sir?"

Mark Twain: "I am Edwards, that was put in prison by Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, the United States Judge of Arizona, and kept in the county jail at Tucson for nearly two years, because I was a witness for the Government in the fraudulent Alabama claims cases. I want my pay for the time I was in jail there, Garland."

Garland: "I know nothing about you, and don't want to talk to you, sir."

Mark Twain: "You don't eh? I know what's the matter with you, Garland. I had ought to brought a barley-sack full of telephone stock along; then you'd 've talked, Garland; you bet, you would! I was told in Chicago, on my way here, that if I wanted to get my money to go and see John P. Jones—that he not only played poker with you, but had a hook on you—and that whatever he told you to do, you would do, and do it in a hurry. If the telephone stock don't work, Garland, I'll go and see Jones. Him and me were old miners together in Nevada."

Garland: "Get out of here, sir! Get out at once, or I'll have you put out!"

Mark Twain: "Oh, no! I guess not, Garland."

Garland (ringing a bell and calling lustily to a negro messenger): "Put this man out!" (Negro looks at Mark, who looks murderously at negro. Negro retires.)

Mark Twain: "Yes, trot out your nigger, Garland! I'll just take a seat, and wait for him to come and put me out. You were not gentleman enough when I came into your office, to ask me to take a seat, so I'll just take one, anyhow. And I'll just keep my hat on, too, Garland, as I never pull it off except when I'm in the company of gentlemen. Where's your nigger, Garland? Why don't you trot him out? I ain't had nothing to eat this morning, and think I'd like a piece of nigger, first-rate. Trot him out, Garland. Trot him out!"

Garland (vigorously ringing and calling again for the negro messenger, who, on appearing, is ordered to go and bring a policeman at once): "Considering the lawless country you come from, sir, and of which I regard you as a fair representative, nothing better than such brutal insults as you have offered me could be expected of you."

Mark Twain: "Yes, Garland, Arizona is a tough country, and there's more toughs in it, except your State of Arkansaw, than any other part of the world; but, Garland, as tough as they are in that awful tough country, 'twould be a mighty hard thing to find a tough there tough enough to sell himself for telephone stock that ain't worth a d—n and never will be. Out in that country they have a way of putting rope round the necks of officers who go back on the people in your kind of style. That wouldn't be a healthy country for your sort, Garland. Yes, Garland, it is a land of toughs, but there aint many of 'em who would go a cent on a United States Senator and an Attorney General who would sell himself as you have done. Out in Arizona the toughs will go their last cent on honest officers, and none of 'em has got no use for officers that aint honest. Yes, they are a great deal better than the people here in Washington and the Democrats of the country who stomach you, Garland. What sort of an administration is this any way that would keep a man like you in office? How long would it take you and Cleveland to bounce a Republican from office and send him to the penitentiary for much less than what you've done? If any poor man had done what you have he would be behind the bars to-day, just where you ought to be, Garland, instead of here insulting an honest citizen, who comes three thousand miles to get what the Government owes him. Where's your policeman and nigger, Garland? Trot 'em out! I'm getting tired waiting."

Garland (pale and agitated): "I order you again to leave this office."

Mark Twain: "I'm not working under orders now, Garland. Where's your policeman and nigger? I'm waiting to be put out. Why don't you bring 'em on?"

Garland (livid with rage): "I don't wish to arrest you, sir."

Mark Twain (rising): "You don't, eh? Well, you bet you don't, Garland. Good-bye, telephone, good-bye. When I ring you up again I guess you'll talk! I'll just step out and see if I can't run foul of a little telephone stock, Garland. That'll fetch you, every time, you bet your bottom dollar it will!"

And with this farewell the Tucson Terror walked out, leaving the Attorney General of the United States in a frame of mind more readily imagined than described.

Eastern Prices Have Come to Stay at McDonell's Drug Store, 251 N. Main St.

The enormous profits once realized by the drug trade are a thing of the past. We sell ourgoods at genuine Eastern prices. For instance, we will sell you 1 pound best gum camphor for 25c, regular price 60c; Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet soap, 25c per cake, regular price 35c; Roy's German Cologne, 25c, regular price 75c; Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure, $1 per bottle, regular price $1.25; and all other goods at Eastern prices. Prescriptions compounded at the new schedule of prices. Remember, McDONELL, the Druggist, Rose Block.

Iron Sulphur Springs.

Thirteen miles' drive east, near the ostrich farm; pleasant health and pleasure resort, located on high mesa land. Hot mineral baths, equal to Hot Springs of Arkansas. Mineral waters remarkable for cure of rheumatism, diseases of stomach, kidneys, skin and nervous system. Good hotel, pleasant grounds. Two trains daily on Santa Ana Railroad; 2:30 round trip. Daily mail and telephone.

Ghirardelli's prepared cocoa, most excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, Saturday, Sept. 25.

The regular annual corner in Wheat Bags this season has proved only a repetition of former failures of speculation of this kind. The syndicate's scheme seemed highly feasible early in the season, and indications were strong that the farmers of the State would have to hand over the lion's share of their profits on the Wheat crop to the Bag ring at San Francisco. The corner was exceedingly well planned, and seemed to have every advantage of circumstance: First, it was known that the supply of Bags from India would of necessity be curtailed, owing to the closing down of some of the jute mills in that country, and also to agreements for restricting the production; second, an unprecedented Wheat crop was predicted in California, 2,000,000 tons being the general estimate, while 1,500,000 tons was regarded as a very conservative guess. This last amount would have left about 1,200,000 tons for export. Had the crop proved anywhere near the former figure, the Bag corner would have doubtless been a brilliant success. As it is, the amount of Wheat for export will not exceed 1,000,000 tons, and may fall as low as 800,000 tons. Hence the collapse of the syndicate, and the gradual fall in prices of Calcutta Bags until now they can be purchased for less than 6 cents. Few large sales were made when the price was held at 10 cents, and the speculators seem to have been badly left.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Government bonds quiet, but strong.

The stock market displayed less activity than on any previous day this week. The effect of proposed reduction in the rate of interest on first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was shown to-day by the strength of stock and incomes, both of which were active and strong. There was a spurt of 4 per cent in Pullman Palace Car, and San Francisco stocks continued to advance. At the opening, prices were small fractions lower in the majority of cases, but there was an active movement, and heaviness soon disappeared under its strength. Western Union, Reading and New England, in the later market, sagged off small fractions, special weakness being shown in Pacific Mail. In the afternoon the market became comparatively quiet, but prices improved slowly until the last hour, when it became steady, and so closed.

Money on call, active, 2@2½ per cent. Prime paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange: Firm; actual rates, $4 89 for 60-day bills; $4 84½ demand.

NEW YORK STOCKS.		NEW YORK, Sept. 25.	
3 per cents.....	100½	Or. Navigation...	106
4 per cents.....	123	Transcontinental	33½
4½ per cents.....	111¾	Or. Imp'ment...	124
Central Pacific..	85½	Pacific Mail.....	31½
Denver & R G....	32	Panama.....	98
Kansas & Tex.....	35½	Texas Pacific	17¾
Northern Pac....	29¾	Union Pacific.....	61¾
N P preferred....	61¾	United States....	60
Northwestern....	111¾	Fargo.....	125
N. Y. Central....	118¾	Western Union...	73¾

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.		SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.	
Crocker.....	50	Potosi.....	35
Peer.....	10	Savage.....	1 80
Peerless	35	Sale and N.....	1 05

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Wheat: Dull; shipping, $1 30@1 31½. Barley: Quiet; feed, 85@92½c; brewing, $1 05@1 15. Corn: California, $1 15@1 20 for large yellow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Wheat: Weak; lower; cash, 72¾c; October, 75 7-16c; May, 83¾c. Corn: Weaker; cash, 35¾c; November, 38¾c; May, 43½c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Wheat: Holders offer freely; new No. 2 winter, 6s 7½d; do. spring, 6s 8½d. Corn: Supply good; spot and September, 4s 4d; October and November, 4s 3½d; steady.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Pork: Weak; cash, and October, $9 50; November, $9 55.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

The following is the official record of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange, corrected daily. In the quotations, unless otherwise stated, it is to be understood that the first figure is the highest price bid and the last the lowest price asked. These quotations are for round lots from first hands for small lots out of store higher prices are asked.

WHEAT—Australian, No. 1 white, $1 25, asked; White Russian, 95c@$1 12½; Gold Drop, 95c@$1 12½; Sonora, 95c@$1 12½; Defiance, No. 1 shipping, 95c, bid; do. No. 2, $1 00, asked; Odessa, No. 3, 80c, asked.

OATS—Surprise, $1 20, asked.

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1 new, 77½@80c; Brewing, No. 1, 90c, bid; seller '86, 90c, asked.

CORN—Large yellow, car load lots, $1 15, asked; do. small yellow, $1 20, asked.

FLOUR—Los Angeles XXXX, Extra Family Pat. Rol. flour, $4 50, asked; Capitol Mills Extra Family Pat. Rolled flour, $4 50, asked; Pioneer or Victor, $4 00, asked; Barley, W. B. No. 1, new, $9 00, asked; Barley, R. B., No. 1, $9 00, asked; Mixed Hay, new, $9 00, asked; Oat, W. B., $9 00, asked; Alfalfa, W. B., $10 00.

POTATOES—Northern Early Rose, $1 50 asked; Los Angeles Early Rose $1 50, asked; Irish Beauties, $1 50 asked; Peerless, Northern, $1 75, asked; Snowflake, $1 50, asked; Burbank, $1 50, asked; Early Goodrich, $1 75, asked; Garnet Chile, $1 75, asked; Centennial, $1 60, asked; Local Early, Goodrich, $1 50; sweet potatoes, 90c, asked.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, new crop, 4½ 50@4 75; Job lots, $4 75; Lima, $2 50, asked; Bayous, $1 75, asked; Navy, small, $1 75@2 25; Black-eyed, $1 00, asked; Garavances, $2 00, asked; Green field peas, $2 00@2 50; Lentils, $3 75, asked.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, 2 lb, 32½c, asked; Choice roll, 30c, asked; Fair roll, 25c, asked; Choice Firkin, 29c asked; Pickle roll, 8 lb, 25c, asked; Cooking, 18@20c, asked.

EGGS—Fresh, 30@32c.

CHEESE—Large, 11½c, asked; Small, 12½c, asked; do 3-lb hand, 13½c, asked.

HONEY—Extracted Light, 3@4c; Job lots, 4c, asked; Amber, 2½@3c; Comb, 7½@10c.

BEESWAX—Beeswax, 18@20c.

ONIONS—Silver skins, 50c, asked. Local, 60c.

VEGETABLES MIXED—Chilies, 5@10c per lb; Garlic, 3@5c; Cabbage, per 100 lbs, 75c, asked.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $5 75@6 00; Old roosters, $4 00@4 50; Young roosters, $5 00@6 00; Broilers, large, $3 50; do. small, $3 00, bid; Ducks, large, $5 00 asked; small, $3 50@4 00; Turkeys, 14@16c.

MILLFEED—Bran, $18 00, asked; Shorts, $19 00, asked; Cracked corn, $1 25, asked; Cracked barley, $1 00, asked; Ground barley, $1 00, asked; Rolled barley, $1 00, asked; Mixed feed, corn and barley, $1 20, asked.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill sacks, 5c, asked; 1886 Calcutta spot, 6¼c; Potato sacks, 10c, asked.

SEED—Alfalfa, 11½c.

LIVE STOCK—Live hogs, 3@4c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, sun dried, 3½c, asked; do No. 2, 2½c; do peeled, 15c asked; do No. 3, 10c, asked. Prunes, Cala. French, 12c, asked; German, 10c, asked; Apricots, evaporated, 20c, asked; Apples, sun dried and sliced, 5c, asked.

RAISINS—Layers, $1 75, asked; Extra London layers, new, $3 00, asked; Three Crown layers, new, $2 00, asked; Loose Muscatels, $1 85; Bulk raisins, 5@5c; Dried grapes, 2c, asked.

NUTS—Peanuts Cala. No. 1, 7½c, asked; do Cala. No. 2, 4c, asked; do Eastern, 7½c, asked, Almonds, soft, 15c, asked; do, H. S., 8c, asked. Walnuts, new, 7c, bid.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, $3 00, asked; Lemons, seedling, ½ box, $3 asked; Eureka and Lisbon, $4 00 asked; Limes, $1 25, asked.

PROVISIONS—Extra light bacon, 11c asked; Light, 10c, asked; Clear Medium 9½c, asked; Medium bacon, 9c, asked. LARD—10-lb tins, 9c, asked; 5-lb pails, 9½c, asked; 5-lb pails, 9¼c, asked; 10-lb pails, 9c, asked.

WOOL—Spring clip, 8@10c, bid. SKINS—Short wool, each, 15@20c, bid. Long wool, $1 00, bid; Shearlings, 10c, bid. HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 15@16c, asked; 5-lb pails, 9½c, asked; 10-lb pails, 9c, asked.

HIDES—Dry, 16c, bid: Kip, 15c, bid; Calf, 15½c, bd.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by A. Kaser, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 7½c per pound; second grade, 6½c; third grade, 5c.

MUTTON—5c per pound for Ewes; and 6c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 8c.

VEAL—From 7 to 9c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 3@3½c per pound, dressed, 6c.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1886.

CONVEYANCES.

J W Easter to Samuel Caldwell: S ½ of lot 8, block 35, Pomona, $300.

J E Wilson and Josephine E Wilson, his wife to W W Welsh: Undivided ¼ of 34 acres in Rancho Los Angeles, $1500.

Albert N Warren to Les Fruit: Lots 13 and 14, Jeffries tract, $650.

J Phil Percival and Frank Graves to H B Painter and Jefferson Fruit: Lot 3, block 10, Los Angeles Homestead tract, $400.

Willis E Ferguson and Almira H Hawley to Wm H Whittemore: Agreement to convey part of lot C, block 2, Monrovia tract, $10.

B F Ball to L A and L J Evans: Agreement to convey 12.19 acres in Painter & Ball tract, $1852 75.

L A Evans and L J Evans to F E Chapman: Agreement to convey 12.19 acres in Painter & Ball tract, $2385.

O W Childs to Octavius Morgan: Lot 6, block 7, O W Childs tract, $600.

E M Ross to O Behrendt: Lot 8, block 2, South Santa Monica, $800.

James Jaynes and A H Fenter to Asa Adams: Lot 2, block E, Brown & Adams's subdivision on E Pico street, $400.

Frances J Evans and David Evans to Mary H Banning: Lot N8 corner Fort and Ninth street, $800.

Appollonia Huber to H W Mills: Huber Vineyard, $14,000.

H M Urmy to F C Howes: Undivided ¼ of 10 acres in N E ¼, section 26, township 1 S, range 14 W, $700.

City to Jessie Lockwood: N 10 feet of lot 4, block W, G S.

John Knight Sharp to Eugene Osborne: Lots 2, 3 and 16, block 2, Rice's addition to Santa Ana, $450.

J W Haverstick to Merits Peixotto: Lot 5, block 8, Fairmount tract, $450.

Same to Henry Hoeffner: Lot 7, block 8, Fairmount tract, $400.

Same to William Hoeffner: Lot 6, block 8, Fairmount tract, $400.

F Bruce Wetherby and Emil Kayser to Edwin L Farris and G P Lyman: Lots 21 and 22, block F, Mutual Orchard Co tract, $5950.

Silas I Mayo to Farah J Mayo: Two tracts, 3.98 acres and 6 acres, in Rancho Rafael, $1800.

Alexandre W Swain to Mrs Conradine Wyneken: E ½ of SW ¼ of lot 17, Sierra Madre tract, $2000.

J S Merrill to Los Angeles Improvement Co: Lot 8: corner Lucas avenue and Diamond street, $600.

Los Angeles Improvement Co to J S Merrill: Lot 7, block O, in lot 1, block 38, H S, $300.

J P Houghton, trustee, to Lyman H Littlefield and James W Littlefield: Lot 1, block 23, Philips tract, $505.

J W Braaded to J Patten: Agreement to convey lot 12, block J, Monrovia, $150.

Matilda W Gardner and Henry Gardner to Herman F Baer: Lot 6, block 2, Boundry tract, $5500.

F W Partridge to J W Browning: Lot 11, L N Breed's subdivision of lot 1, Mathews & Flick est tract, $600.

J W Browning to F W Partridge: Lot 12, L N Breed's subdivision of lot 1, Mathews & Flick est tract, $600.

J D Witter to Charles Charnock: Undivided ⅛ of 17 acres in lot 6, block 61, H S, $1691.

John J Charnock to Charles Charnock: Undivided ⅜ of two tracts in lot 6, block 61, H S, $11.

Charles J Ellis, Dan McFarland and Leman T Garnsey to Gertrude S Baley: Lot 81, Ellis tract, $1250.

Los Angeles Improvement Co to F W Jones: Lot 2, block 19, in lots 2, 3, 7 and 8, block 39, H S, $5.

F J Morton, John Taylor, Ormt Bullis, Andrew Marsland, H G Kelsea and D E Smith, trustees of Compton Lodge No 120, A O U W, to A Lockwood: E ¾ of lot 6, block 1, Wright's addition to Compton, $250.

Estate of Joseph H Bullis: Order confirming sale of N E ¼ of S E ¼, and S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of N E ¼, section 7, township 3 S, range 11 W, to J F Humphreys, $3631.

David J Macpherson to Miss M Allen: Lots 3 and 16, Macpherson's subdivision of lot 1, block D, San Pascual tract, $ 050.

Jotham Bixby to Mrs Abbie Callahan: Lot 14, Isabella tract, $250.

William Lucy to Mrs T M Page: Lots 34, 38, 39 and 40, Wm Lucy's addition to East Los Angeles, $300.

Mrs Foster Ann Adams: Lot 2, block E, Brown & Adams's subdivision on E Pico street, $1.

Victor Beaudry to Mrs C Adella Armstrong: Lots 39 and 40, Rosas tract, $675.

F J Hall and Sarah E Hall, his wife, to Mrs Emeret B Atkins, wife of George H Atkins: Lots 6 and 7, Hall's subdivision of block 167, Pomona, $450.

Same to W M Patterson: Lots 25 and 26, same subdivision, $450

Bettie Rolph and S J Rolph to Hiram Goodwin: Lot 8 and W ½ of lot 7, Rolph's subdivision of block 161, Pomona, $250

Hiram Goodwin to Bettie Rolph, wife of S J Rolph: Same as grantor, $250.

Henry G Bennett to H F Johanning: Lot 28, block 2, Bennett tract, $150.

C Newman to W W Soper: Lots 8 and 10, block B, Tilden tract, $300.

Jonas P Warwig to Richard Green: NW ¼ of section 10, township 3S, range 14 W, $10.

A Lockwood to H C Kelsea: E ½ of lot 6, block 1, Wright's addition to Compton, $250.

Elisha Millard to Stephen Bennett: Agreement to convey lot 11, Millard's subdivision, in division B, San Gabriel Orange Association tract, $400.

Sanford N Stayra to F J Kitchener: Lot 5, M H Weight's subdivision of S ½ of lot 8, block I, San Pascual tract, $1800.

Catharina Elizabeth Bloch (Beier) to G L Dennison and G H Williams: E ½ of NE ¼, section 30, township 2 S, range 13 W, $10,000.

Victor Beaudry to Isabel Beaudry: Undivided ½ of grantor's interest in 10 acres described in deed 36 662, $5.

Same to same: Part of lot 7, block 13, Wilmington, $5.

Same to same: Lot 17, block 23, Park tract, $700.

A S McPherron to Patrick W Dorsey: Lot 7, Spencer's subdivision of N ½ of block 57, O S, $2825

F C Howes to Ellen M Wilcox: Lot 1, block S, West Los Angeles, $400.

Estate of Anita F Trudel, by executor, to J W Haverstick: Two tracts in Rancho Pedro, $3850.

Herman W Leich to L W Mitchell: Lots 18 and 20, Dickerson & Carr's subdivision of block 20½, Griffin's addition to East Los Angeles, $900.

Manuela Valenzuela and Jose Maria Young to David Emerson and Richard S Dearing: Lot on W line of New High street, $4000.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.

Los Angeles Storage, Commission and Lumber Co to Forier Bros & Co: Lease of lot on E side Alameda street; 30 months, monthly rent, $100.

D Feix vs Charles Cligny and L C Piet: Execution levied on lot 14, block X, Aliso tract, $33 01.

HOMESTEADS.

Edward U Russell: NE ¼ of lot 20, Mrs Elmira Hall's Hill tract.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Willard M Smith: Affidavit as to name of Eliza Malvina Smith.

Guy Fruit, Clay Fruit, Zarah Dibble, Jeff Fruit and Lee Fruit to Wm H Spurgeon: Power of attorney.

T Wesandanger to D McFarland: Power of attorney.

Robert Boaz to John E Murray: Assignment of mortgage, book 84, page 6.

C O Case to M E Wood: Assignment of mortgage, book 77, page 440.

Map of Whittemore's subdivision of lot E and part of lots C and D, block 2, Monrovia.

Map of Wm Lacy's addition to East Los Angeles.

Map of Mrs S L Pession's subdivision of block 30 and part of block 47, Lucas tract.

Typewriting; legal and other papers copied promptly and accurately. Writing from dictation. Miss Schenck, Room 26, Temple Block.

THE ANNUAL FAIR

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS!

UNDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS of Charity, will be held at ARMORY HALL, on Main street, OCT. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

Contributions, consisting of fancy articles for the Booths and Refreshments for the lunch table, are respectfully solicited and will be gratefully received by the ladies at the hall or by the Sisters at the school.

Lunch will be served daily at 11 o'clock A. M. and during the day at the hall.

FOR SALE.

The Cheapest Lots for Homes

IN THE CITY, 10 OR 15 MINUTES' WALK from any part of city, on New Second st., on good terms; also a new house, just completed, 5 rooms 12x14 each, with hall, pantry and closets; one of the best wells of water, with force pump. Call and see this property for yourself at 18 Georgia st. I know of some fine ranches that can be bought cheap; well improved.

FINE HORSES

Both saddle and buggy, for sale, Call at once, before they are gone,

410 SOUTH SPRING. LIVERY STABLE.

REAL ESTATE.

Oliver, Walker & Goodenow.

Real Estate and Loan Agency,

Office, 101 N. Main, cor. Market.

JEWISH BOARD.

PARTIES COMING TO LOS ANGELES during the Jewish holidays can be accommodated with first-class board at 112 S. Spring st.

MRS. R. ALEXANDER.

SPECIAL—For Sale, First Class House!

Two stories, 10 rooms, closets, bath room; nice lawn, fruit trees, flowers; right side of street; situate on GRAND AVENUE (Charity st.), close in; a most desirable property. Apply to

A. A. STAUNTON,
Room 2, Wilson Block.

Street Grading, Cellar Digging, Etc.

SMITH & BOWMAN are prepared to contract for grading streets, excavating cellars, etc., on short notice. Special attention given to grading of all kinds.

GEO. T. CHILDS,

Collection and Business Agency.

ACCOUNTS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. Houses to rent and rents collected. Agent for J. Dewing & Co. and A. L. Bancroft & Co., publishers. Best of references. 3 Market street. P. O. box 1256.

LESSONS IN SPANISH.

LESSONS GIVEN AS DESIRED. ALSO ONE EVENING GENERAL CLASS.

CALL ON *Mr. E. A. Urquiza*, Wilson building, Rooms 16 and 17, First street.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

The Great English Remedy!

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. Free from mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

For Sale---107-Acre Alfalfa Ranch.

50 ACRES SET TO ALFALFA, 15 ACRES in (100 bushels per acre), fenced in 8 to 40; abundance of irrigating water, all farming implements, including 3 horses valued at $200, 6 dairy cows, etc.; house, barn, corrals; a splendid lay-out; $100 per acre. GRAHAM, TAYLOR & CO.

Medical.

Two Friends Meet.

"Hello! Old fellow! What have you been doing to yourself? You look like a subject for the undertaker," explained the man on the right.

"I have been taking mercury and potash mixtures until they have nearly ruined me," squeaked the old man on crutches.

"And I," said the other, "have been taking the genuine Swift's Specific, which has built me up from the first dose."

Swift's Specific

Nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. The method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers, and thus the formula has been handed down to the present day. The demand has been increasing until a $100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and enlarged facilities will be necessary to meet it. This great

Vegetable Blood Purifier

CURES

Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Blood Taint,

Hereditary or Otherwise,

Without the Use of Mercury or Potash.

Miscellaneous.

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

The Oregon Lumber Company have lately opened a splendid assortment of

OREGON PINE

and

California Redwood Lumber

Of every Description at their New Yard on

Date, Chaves and Mission Sts.

We have a fine stock of Laths, Pickets, Shingles and Finishing Lumber of a superior quality. We are also prepared to fill orders on short notice for building materials of every description. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited.

J. A. RUSS,
Agent.

Saddles and Harness,

Whips, Collars, Robes, Etc

Repairing Promptly Attended to and Neatly Done.

Z. REED,

50 S. SPRING ST.

HOME BAKERY,

407 S. Spring S reet.

HOME-MADE BREAD, PIES AND Cakes; also Boston Brown Bread and Beans Saturday afternoon and Sunday mornings. Orders taken for all kinds of baking, which is done at short notice.

MRS. FREEMAN.

Insurance and Banking.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, 1886.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has complied with all the provisions of the Act of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, Valentine P. Snyder, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, and State of California, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 22d day of July, 1886.

{SEAL}

V. P. SNYDER,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency. No. 3538.

Farmers and Merchants' Bank,

OF LOS ANGELES.

Established in 1868

Capital..... $200,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund..... 450,000

Total..... $650,000

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; L. U. GOODWIN, Vice-President. JOHN MILNER, Sec'y

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin, O. W. Childs, C. Thom, Jr., Henry Gaylord, J. B. Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Jose Mascar.

EXCHANGE for sale on New York, London, Frankfort, Dublin, Paris and Berlin. Receive deposits and issue their certificates. Buy and sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds.

Los Angeles Savings Bank,

No. 130 North Main Street.

CAPITAL..... $100,000.

PRESIDENT..... L. C. GOODWIN
SECRETARY..... J. V. WACHTEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater,
Robt. S. Baker, John A. Paxton,
L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over.

Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over.

Money to loan on first-class real estate Los Angeles, July 1st 1884.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President. JOHN BRYSON, SR. Vice-President.
F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

Los Angeles National Bank,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

No. 54 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

CAPITAL..... $200,000
SURPLUS..... 20,000

DIRECTORS:

W. G. Cochran, Col. R. H. Markham,
Perry M. Green, John Bryson, Sr.,
H. Sinsabaugh, F. C. Howes,
Geo. H. Bonebrake.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

First National Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $100,000
SURPLUS..... 175,000

E. F. SPENCE..... President
J. M. ELLIOTT..... Cashier

DIRECTORS,

J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, Wm. Lacy, E. F. Spence.

STOCKHOLDERS, 2,000

Estate of A. H. Wilcox, I. W. Hellman, O. S. Witherby, S. H. Mott, J. F. Crank, A. L. Lankershim, E. Hollenbeck, E. F. Spence, H. Mabury, F. Q. Story, L. N. Carlton, James McCoy, J. D. Bicknell, William Lacy, J. M. Elliott.

Los Angeles County Bank

MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Stock (paid up): $100,000
Reserve Fund, : $205,000

JOHN E. PLATER..... PRESIDENT
B. S. BAKER..... VICE-PRESIDENT
H. MACNELL..... CASHIER

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Slauson, John E. Plater, John A. Paxton, Jotham Bixby, Robert S. Baker, Geo. W. Prescott, R. M. Widney.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business.

Removal Notice.

HIGH CHUNG & CO, MANufacturers and dealers in shoes and slippers; making new and repairing old shoes, for gentlemen, ladies and children. All kinds made to order at No. 115 Upper Main st, formerly No. 139 Commercial st.

Miscellaneous.

THE HUBBARD TRACT

Is by all odds the cheapest and most desirable tract on the market for the money. You can have one large lote for only $175 and upwards, and each lot is covered with choice bearing grape vines, the streets lined with pepper trees, and graded. This property is advancing in value every day, and all we would ask of you is to examine it before you purchase elsewhere. We wish to give you bargains, and you will be convinced of it. You have heard that Los Angeles is growing southwest, and such is most assuredly the case. Look into the matter, and you will find this tract is being surrounded by our city. The soil is perfect; water pure, and the neighborhood as charming as a picture, and from this point you have the finest view of the mountains to be obtained in the county, and most every summer day, commencing about 11 a. m., a refreshing breeze. Just think! you can get lots here for only $4 per front foot. You can have them for $20 cash, and installments of $10 per month, without interest. The tract is a few minutes' walk from the Electric road, on Pico street or the proposed one on Adams street; or the horse car line to be built on Washington street, and you have good schools and churches, etc., close at hand. I am in from 9 to 12 a. m., and will take you out with pleasure at 2 p. m.

CHAS. VICTOR HALL,
105½ S. Spring street.

Don't Forget to Read This!

FOR EXCHANGE

3 Beautiful improved lots in East Los Angeles, one block from street car line, under the electric light, and close to church and school. A bargain at $1000 each.

3 Beautiful lots in the city of Indianapolis, close to the junction of Illinois and South Meridian streets. Cheap at $2000 each.

10 Fine residence lots in the city of Waukegan, Lake county, Ill., a city of 25,000 inhabitants, beautifully located on the lake. Well worth $600 each.

960 Acres of land in Texas, well located, in Burnet and Tom Green counties. This is fine farming land. Very cheap at $20 per acre.

184 1-2 Acres of land located west of Pasadena, at the base of the mountains, in the famous fruit belt in Los Angeles county. Fine climate no fogs pure water, the finest soil in the world, and about 1600 feet higher than the city of Los Angeles. The place for parties coming to this county with means and lung troubles. No frost at any time of year, and a fine ocean breeze, $150 per acre.

977 acres in Tulare county, Cal., near S. P. R. R., and located in the richest valley in the world. The rich black soil is in many places 100 feet deep, and thousands of acres in this neighborhood this year produced from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre, and well worth $20 per acre. Just the place for a good farmer with small means.

P. S.—I am the owner of the above lands and lots, and my object of exchange is to concentrate all in one body of land if possible, but I love to trade, and if you see anything here you want, call on me at my office or write me. Would exchange for good property in Southern Kansas.

DAVID CARR,
No. 12 Court street, Los Angeles, Cal.
P. O. Box 1917.

Grape and Wine-Growers' Association—Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the above Corporation will be held on

Wednesday, October 6, 1886, at 1 o'Clock P. M.,

At the office of the Association, Rooms 3 and 4 Baker Block (Pioneer Block), for the purposes of electing a permanent Board of Directors of the Association, and to authorize the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors to sign, on behalf of the Association, a Distiller's Revenue Bond to the United States Government, and also the necessary papers in connection therewith, in conformity with the United States Revenue Laws; and for other business of the Association.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. McKINLAY, President.
Chas. L. Batcheller, Sec'y.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Agricultural Association!

Held at Downey, Cal.,

OCTOBER 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1886.

$3000

Offered in Premiums. Entries for the races close at 6 P. M. on Sept. 25d; stock and other exhibits at 6

PRINTING AND BINDING.

There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the TIMES-MIRROR Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. All kinds of Mercantile, Railroad, Legal and general Printing done. Books, Magazines and Pamphlets, bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, sheepskin, or in any style desired. Our work is guaranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco. PROMPTNESS! ACCURACY! EXCELLENCE! REASONABLE PRICES!

"TIMES" TELEPHONE:

Editorial Room.....No. 29
Business Office.....No. 29

THE CITY.

Dots.

The Belmont Hotel, at terminus of Second street cable road, is now open for winter guests. Permanent boarders preferred. Rates moderate.

Chicken dinner, with ice cream and wine, at the Popular restaurant, 25 cents.

Crown flour—the very best made. Ask your grocer for it.

Crown flour makes white, sweet and nutritious bread. Try it.

A crown worth having—Crown flour, made by the Stockton Milling Co.

It is the best. Ask your grocer for Crown flour.

Type writing, A. Schenck, 26 Temple blk

If you want clothing at the lowest figure, go to E. Adams's, 15 S. Spring street.

Too busy. The manager of the Electric Railway Homestead Association was too busy selling lots yesterday to write locals.

Mens' suits well worth $20. We are selling these suits this week at $12 50. E. Adams's, one price clothier, 15 S. Spring street.

Wonderful bargains in fine clothing at E. Adams's, 15 S. Spring street.

Tassili's Punch at P. O. Cigar Store.

Fine wall paper at 145 South Spring.

If you want real estate read the advertisement of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

Read C. A. Sumner & Co's advertisement of the auction sale of the Ellis tract, to take place Wednesday, October 6.

For a good meal go to the Glenlea restaurant, 25 South Main.

Since the Severance auction sale half the lots have been resold at an advance. Be on hand at the Ellis sale Wednesday, October 6, and repeat the operation. C. A. Sumner & Co., auctioneers.

Buy your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holmes & Scott's, 157 South Spring street, between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 145.

BRIEFS.

The Democratic County Convention takes place on Tuesday.

The Santa Rosa and the Los Angeles sail north to-morrow.

Yuma Charley was yesterday released from jail by Mayor Spence.

The barbers are talking of inaugurating an early-closing movement.

The tinners were at work on the roof of he new county jail yesterday.

M. E. Clark has retired from the management of the Belmont Hotel.

Justice Austin, yesterday, sentenced Jane Doe to ten days for battery.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to J. B. Lane and J. D. Cross.

The grading of the North Main street extension is about done, and is a fine job.

The name of High street has been changed to Walters street. "How High ish dot?"

William M. Tuttle, an escaped prisoner, was recaptured yesterday by Officer Grubbs.

Frank Monroe and Ed. Nelson were arrested, yesterday, for violating the paper ordinance.

The Spanish Republican Club will be reorganized, to-morrow evening, for the campaign.

The old High School building traveled about ten feet, during the week, toward its new site.

Ben Hogan, the reformed "terror," lectures this evening at Grace M. E. Church South.

Posters are out for the Swift ratification meeting Tuesday evening. It will be a grand affair.

Peter Henry Haack, a native of Germany was admitted to citizenship by Judge Cheney yesterday.

The threatened suit of J. E. Boyce, the advertising agent, against Mrs. Longley, a rival canvasser, has not been brought.

Filed in the Recorder's office yesterday: 58 deeds, 7 mortgages, 3 satisfactions, 1 marriage licence and 12 miscellaneous papers.

Two passenger cars for the Howland electric railroad were unloaded yesterday at the electric light station on Alameda street.

The Carter excursion to Boston got off all right yesterday morning, and will return November 3d, just one day too late to vote.

The third annual convention of the La Ballona Township Sunday School Association meets at Santa Monica this afternoon.

Justice Ranney, yesterday, discharged John Quinlan on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, and fined him $20 on a charge of battery.

H. F. Dillman, Chief of Police of Sacramento, wants to know the whereabouts of a runaway boy from that city by the name of John Hughes, aged 15 years.

The City Board of Education held a short meeting last night, and considered the question of repairs on the Eighth street building and some others.

The City Central Republican Club held a meeting in the Mayor's courtroom last evening, and made arrangements for the Swift meeting next Tuesday night.

The Republican Glee Club meets at 7:30 to-morrow evening in the rooms of the County Central Committee, Wilson block. All Republican singers are asked to be on hand.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office, 17 North Main street, for Miss Maggie Sherlock, Antonio Laughlin, J. F. Dye, C. W. Gould, Walter Broadway, Miss Lizzie Bemgrass.

Miss Lizzie B. Stacey, one of the five victims of old Jones's rough-on-rats experiment, has been very sick again, but not from the after effects of the poison, as has been rumored. Her disease is malarial fever, and she is now recovering.

PERSONAL NEWS.

W. H. Perry is a passenger on to-day's train from the north.

The California base ball club is booked at the Grand Central.

W. B. Chaffey and wife, of Ontario, were at the Nadeau yesterday.

Judge Alexander Campbell leaves to-morrow for a brief visit to Tucson.

H. C. Wyatt and wife are passengers on this afternoon's train from the north.

J. M. Lawler, of the Pico House, has returned from an extended trip to San Francisco.

Mrs. William Galer, of Columbus, Ohio, wife of William Galer, of the Express, arrived last evening.

Abel S. Dungan and family, of Tucson, after stopping a short time in Los Angeles, have gone to Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Cross, of Los Angeles, is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Greenleaf.—[Santa Ana Standard.

H. B. Wilkins, General Manager of the California Southern Railroad, passed in this city yesterday, on his way from San Francisco home to San Diego.

C. D. Howry started East yesterday During the month of his absence he expects to transact some business and enjoy a solid visit with his parents in Ohio

Harry Brook, the talented editor of the Tombstone Epitaph, will return home to-morrow. Mr Brook will make his residence in Los Angeles the coming winter.

Mrs. Dr. Seymour, of Los Angeles, is visiting her brother, Dr. Curran. We know Mrs. Seymour several years ago in southern Indiana, when engaged in the Womans' Foreign Missionary Society. She was an able and influential speaker, and a most efficient worker in that department.—Ventura Free Press.

Mr. A. W. Plummer, accompanied by Mrs. Webb and daughter, left permanently for Los Angeles on Monday. Mr Plummer has made many warm friends during his residence here, who will regret to hear of his departure. We join with the community in wishing him success wherever he may go.—[Anaheim Gazette.

Do You Know Merrill?

If you want a good piano or organ at very low prices, be sure and see him. 114 First street, Hellman block.

Only a Few More

Of the Electric Railway Homestead Association lots at $300. After the advance of $50 on the 15th inst. there will be no more lots at $300.

"THEM STEERS."

The Sensational Gassen Trial Still Running.

STUBBORN FIGHTING ALL THROUGH.

Yesterday Largely Given to Impeachment of Witnesses—Gassen Talks for Himself.

The celebrated Gassen case continued to occupy the attention of Judge Cheney's court yesterday, and the end is not yet. A fierce fight is being made at every point, and the proceedings are consequently drawn out inordinately. Yesterday was much given to the impeachment of witnesses, the evidence being as follows:

J. W. Hendy, sworn: Had a conversation with Kutz and Valenzuela in the county jail sometime in 1885.

A question asked the witness in reference to what the conversation was objected to by the defense, and the witness retired.

Augustus Saunders: "I knew Henry Katz. On August 26, 1885, I was a police officer. On that day I saw Katz and Gassen together, near Temple block, I was on the sidewalk. Gassen drove along; I saw Gassen give Katz some money; I did not hear what was said. I spoke to Mr. Gassen. I said something to Katz. It was this. He dropped two half dollars. I said: "If you have more than you know what to do with, you can give it to me. I forget what Katz said."

Thomas E Rowan: "Last night I experimented on Spring street, in front of my office, to ascertain how far conversation could be understood from the sidewalk. From where Mr. Gassen stood, I could not hear him."

Roy Chick: "I know Henry Katz. I know of his selling a horse he claimed to own. He gave me a bill of sale for the horse, and then Katz came and took the horse away to exercise it. He did not bring it back. I gave him $15 for it. A man by the name of Brown claimed it. I never got my money back. The horse is now in Santa Monica. Somebody else owns it. Brown never got it. The horse was worth about $40."

Mr. Collios: "I have bought cattle eight years for Mr. Gassen. Our average purchases have been 350 head per month. The average was about the same in 1885. I was not present when Gassen bought five cattle of Henry Katz. They were worth about $18 or $20 per head. With the calf they would be worth about $72 or $80. Katz came to Gassen's house and said he had some cattle, and asked Gassen to come and see them. Gassen said he could not come till the next day."

Afternoon Session.

Henry Katz, re-called: "I knew John Hendy in the county jail; had no conversation with him on September 25, 1885, about the Gassen matter."

Mr. Gage then read from the report of the preliminary examination, the conversation between Katz and Hendy, wherein Hendy says that Katz said he "would cinch Christ to get out of the scrape." Katz denied having made any such remark.

John Hendy was then recalled, and testified that he did have a conversation with Katz on September 25, 1885, in the upper room of the county jail. "Don't remember if Katz said anything about 'cinching Christ,' but he did say he would cinch Gassen to get out. (Cross-examined)—Was in jail at the time awaiting trial on a charge of burglary. The District Attorney dismissed my case on the ground of the evidence being insufficient to convict."

Sylvester Altamirano was called but did not answer.

Henry T. Gage, attorney for the defense, then offered a number of depositions printed on a type-writer, being the transcribed notes of a short-hand reporter in the justice's court. The depositions were those of Edwin Brown, H. B. Katz, H. C. Katz, and others. The depositions were ruled out.

Stephen M. White testified he kept a few notes at the preliminary trial. Did not read the testimony of the witnesses.

James G. Howard—"Was an attorney in the Court below. Kept notes during the trial. Have not got them."

George M. Holton was sworn.

Mr. Gage: "You were District Attorney two years; how long do you intend to be District Attorney?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Holton: "Two years more. (laughter.) Did not attend trial in the Court below; Mr Knox, my deputy, attended the trial."

Sylvester Altamirano: "I reside in Los Angeles, and am a deputy sheriff."

Question: "State whether you ever watched Mr. Gassen's corral."

Answer: "No, sir; never." (Cross-examined): "Never watched Gassen's corral; was born in this county; Gassen's corral is four miles from here; was never there; that is, to watch stolen cattle."

W. H Westcott: "Am a short-hand reporter; have been at the business seven or eight years; took the notes in the examination of Gassen in Justice Ranney's Court."

In order to save time, Mr. White offered to stipulate that the depositions be considered read, and Mr. White withdrew his objections to the depositions being introduced.

Charles Gassen, the defendant, was then sworn, and took the witness stand. He said: "I have resided in Los Angeles nine years next month; have been butchering and slaughtering; have slaughtered, more or less, 25,000 to 30,000 cattle in that time. Am married and my family resides here. Have four in the family. Have slaughter house and corrals about four miles up the river, and seven hundred acres of land. The distance across the corrals is about 250 yards. The slaughter house is on the left of the corral. Do not know Francisco Valenzuela. Never saw him till I saw him in court. Know Henry Katz. Saw him on "circus day," August 24, 1885, on the back porch of my house on the corner of Sixth and Olive streets. Katz came to my house and said he had some cattle to sell, and asked me to come and see them. Knew Katz when he was in the butcher business, when he paid me about $100 per week. Was near them as neighbor. Have known Katz ever since I have been in town. Knew Katz's father Prior to August 26, 1885, bought five stock of him. For this last lot I paid him $10 at John Benner's and the other $80 at Hellman, Haas & Co.'s store. Purchased this five head of live stock about the 20th of July, 1885. Kept them six days after purchasing them, in my corral. Said nothing to Katz about the cattle being small. Never told Katz that my corrals were being watched by Altamirano. Was not hard enough up to steal a few head of cattle. Was then worth from $60,000 to $70,000. At the time I bought the cattle of Katz I did not say, 'Shall I kill them right away?'"

Mr. Gage: "In his testimony, Katz said when he talked with you, that you said, it depends upon what hour they are bought. Did you say that?"

Gassen: "No, Sir. I said I could not see them till 10 o'clock. No one but my foreman was present when I bought the first five head. I saw the cattle at the corral. I asked Katz what he wanted for them. He said $100. I said they were not worth $100, I'd give him $90. I went to John Benner's and paid him $10. Before I went out I deposited my money in the bank. Never asked Katz what I should do with the hides. They were killed in six days' time. Did not tell Katz not to come around John Benner's shop, so often for fear Benner would get on to it. Had no cattle at the Encino ranch Never told Katz that I did not want any more cattle delivered at my slaughter-house, as it was too risky. Had no idea the cattle were stolen. The hides were hung up and dried, and then sold to Newmark. The calf was sold with the hide on to John Benner. The market value of cattle in town was 3 cents to 3½ cents per pound; was selling them at 7 cents to 8 cents. Met Katz opposite Temple block on circus day, and loaned him $5 to go to the circus. Never received the ten head of cattle or saw them. Never told Katz to deliver them. No one ever received them for me. At the time I saw Katz at the corral I had returned from the corral and did not go out till next morning. Never knew Brown till this case came up. When I told him not to say anything about it to Mr. White, I acted under the advice of my attorney. I aked him if he was examined by Mr. White before the Grand Jury. He said, yes. That was all. Katz was a great friend of the Marquez brothers. He was living with them, made his home with them most of the time. Never had any conversation with Brown in reference to the corral being watched. Brown told me Katz would turn State's evidence. I told him to go to hell. Brown asked me for money. Did not give him any work. Said I would give him work. If elected Councilman, would give him a job on the police force."

W. J. Yawter: "I reside in Santa Monica. Know Tom Carlisle. His reputation for truth and veracity is bad. Would not believe him at all. Had a difficulty with Carlisle. Assaulted him for debt."

H. B. Rowan: "I reside in Santa Monica. Know T. B. Carlisle. His reputation for truth is bad. Would not believe him under oath. He got a judgment against me for $500, recently."

T. H. McNally: "I reside in Santa Monica. Know T. B. Carlisle. Do not know his general reputation for truth."

E. K. Chapin: "I reside in Santa Monica. Know T. B. Carlisle. Don't know his general reputation for truth."

I. D. Richmond: "I reside in Santa Monica. Know T. B. Carlisle. Know his general reputation for truth. It is bad. He is quite a liar. [Laughter.] He is considered the town liar. He opposed the incorporation."

M. B. Goddy, of Santa Monica: "The general reputation of Tom Carlisle is bad. He is in the livery business in competition with me."

Felipe Verlon Valenzuela: "I reside in Santa Monica. Have seen Carlisle. Knew Rogers in Santa Monica. Know Katz. I sold a cow to Rogers. I was going down with the cow and met Katz. We went to Rogers's corral. Katz then went to Santa Monica, two miles off. Nobody came back with him. I sold the cow. Rogers gave me an order on his partner at the butcher's shop, where I got the money. Katz had no interest in the cow, nor yet in the money. Sold Rogers other cattle. Got the cow in the Ballona in June last year.

Here a recess was taken till Monday at 9 a. m.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

General Notes About the Lines Centering Here.

There is a great deal of shipping at present being done both over the Southern Pacific railroad and California Southern railroad lines each way. The business slacked a little during the summer but has picked up wonderfully, so the official report, in the last two weeks.

The California Southern carries from sixty to seventy through passengers each day to and from San Diego, and is proving a popular route.

The San Gabriel Valley road is completed to a point opposite Monrovia. The latter thriving town will have a branch road, and the new time-table, to be arranged for daily trains between Los Angeles and Monrovia, will go into effect on November 1st. This road has done good service in building a substantial levee along the river front, which will scour out the bed and throw the stream when it is a torrent more to the center of the channel.

FELL IN A FIT.

A Rancher Comes to Town and Has "a Good Time."

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a man fell in a fit in Congress hall, presumably from imbibing the peculiar brand of whisky there retailed. Officers Dalton and Rogers were called in, and they found the man lying on his back on the floor, where he had fallen from a chair, apparently lifeless, and froth standing out on his lips. All efforts to resuscitate him proved fruitless for a while. Cold water, brandy, rubbing the wrists, etc., were resorted to, and still he remained in a stupor. Four men then carried him to the city hall. The night air revived him on the way there, and, after awhile, he found relief, but it was literally a case of suspended animation for the time being. The fellow was a rancher, who had come to town to have a good time, and he had it. After a little time, he left the station, thanking the police for the care they had shown him.

"FIENDS" FOUND.

More Opium Raids by a Persistent Officer.

Officer Bosqui, who is a terror to "fiends," has made still another opium raid. The time was yesterday afternoon, and the place was a newly opened "joint" on Second street. David Sanchez and Jesus Elias were the visitors, who were captured and jailed.

H. P. Kelsey, who made felonious threats against Bosqui during a raid, Friday night, on New High street, was yesterday fined $20. He is held on two other charges.

Garvanza.

Messrs. Hepburn & Co., formerly of the Langham Hotel, Sacramento, have purchased of Rogers, Booth & Co., 500 lots at Garvanza, including the "Garvanza Park Hotel," and their intention is so grade the streets and put in water-pipes, and give a share of Mountain Water Company stock with each lot, and build a house to every twelve lots, costing from $600 to $4000 each, and sell the same on the plan of the Childs and Urmston and the famous Electric Homestead tracts, charging $390 per lot—$30 cash and $15 per month. Division to take place, to determine ownership, when the lots are all sold and one-half of the amount paid. Deferred payments without interest. Every party having the privilege of selection, of course will get the $30,000 hotel. The hotel is a commodious building, of thirty-two rooms, and four acres of ground. The hotel is leased for five years, at $160 per month. Title guaranteed, and abstract of title furnished with each lot. Carriages running from 134 North Main street every hour and a half to inspect the tract. The name of the tract will be the Hepburn & Co. Homestead Association Tract.

A Fine Ball-Game.

The Californias and the Los Angeles nine will have an exciting game of base ball, at the Sixth-street ball grounds, at 2 p. m. to-day. The celebrated Mike de Pangher will catch Reeder, late of the Cincinnati Red-Stockings. The seating capacity of the grounds has been largely increased, and special provision made for ladies and their escorts.

Go Early and Avoid the Rush.

For the benefit of our readers we would advise them to go early to the City Tax Collector's office and pay their taxes. The office is very small, and when the rush sets in a good many pilgrims will get lefts. The wise man will go early and take his map and description of property with him. This is no paid notice, but gratuitous advice.

Found Social.

Nearly one hundred members of the Asbury M. E. church assembled at the parsonage, Friday evening, to congratulate Rev. Robertson on his return to the charge which he has so ably cared for during the past year. All were made to feel welcome by the pastor and his wife. A large number of packages were left with him. Later in the evening all were served with refreshments, to which they did ample justice.

Wheee

Besides the Electric Railway Homestead "guarantees" an advance on the lots they sell.

$300 Offered.

The manager of the Electric Railway Homestead Association was again offered to-day $300 for a Pico street lot in their tract, and will give you the gentleman's name if you don't believe it. Call on us for proof, if you want it. These lots will be sold a very few days longer at $290.

Eleventh Street Block.

Two lots unsold in this splendid block. There is nothing to compare with them at double the price. See advertisement in another column.

The Electric Railway Homestead Association

Are selling more lots than all others together. Why? Because buyers are certain of a premium on their lots.

Over One Hundred

Lots sold this week. Nearly 400 sold this month to date. Of course no one needs to be told that the above refers to the Electric Railway Homestead Association.

Crown Flour.

Made by the Stockton Milling Company, Superior to all others. For sale by the best grocers. Try it.

The Best Possible Endorsement

The Electric Railway Homestead Association could possibly have is the liberal rates to our best business people.

The Reformed Pugilist's Lecture.

Ben Hogan, the reformed pugilist and sporting man, will give a free lecture at the M. E. Church South, on Fort street between Fifth and Sixth streets, this evening. Mr. Hogan speaks from practical experience, and is a very interesting and entertaining speaker.

Think of It.

The Electric Railway Homestead Association sells you lots worth $300 for $290, and when you select your lot you have one chance in eleven to get a house worth from $600 to $4000.

The Ellis Tract

Is to be sold at auction on Wednesday, October 6th, by C. A. Sumner & Co. Read the advertisement. Another chance to make money quick.

REAL ESTATE.

A Total Week's Transfers of Nearly Half a Million.

The real estate transfers filed in the Recorder's office for the week ending last night were as follows:

On Monday there were 14 transfers for a nominal consideration; 28 under $1000, aggregating $8655; 18 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $44,305; total 60, aggregating $52 960.

On Tuesday there were 10 transfers for a nominal consideration; 27 under $1000 aggregating $12,645; 10 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $24,885; one of $5335; 5 over $10,000, aggregating $99,-900; total 53, aggregating $142,765.

On Wednesday there were 2 transfers for a nominal consideration; 15 under $1000, aggregating $6070, 9 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $18,015; 3 between $5000 and $10,000, aggregating $23,700; 2 over $10,000, aggregating $24,600; total 31, aggregating $71,385.

On Thursday there were 14 transfers for a nominal consideration; 21 under $1000, aggregating $7970; 18 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $40,815; one of $10,000; one of $20,000; total 55, aggregating $78,785.

On Friday there were 10 transfers for a nominal consideration; 16 under $1,000, aggregating $7,075; 18 between $1,000 and $5,000, aggregating $38,350; total 44, aggregating $45,425.

On Saturday there were eight transfers for a nominal consideration; 30 under $1,000, aggregating $14,731; 15 between $1,000 and $5,000, aggregating $37,194; 3 between $5,000 and $1,000, aggregating $19,000; 2 over $10,000, aggregating $24,-000; total 55, aggregating $94,925.

Totals for the week, 58 for a nominal consideration; 137 under $1000, aggregating $56 146; 88 between $1000 and $5000, aggregating $203,564; 8 between $5000 and $10.000, aggregating $58 035; 10 over $10,000, aggregating $168 500; total 301, aggregating $486,245. Of these there were 243 for other than a nominal consideration, an average of $2001 per transfer.

The heaviest sales of the week were as follows:

On Tuesday—George W. Hoyt to Theodore Wissendanger, 15¼ acres adjoining west line of the city, $15,500; B. A. Hoyt to same, 12 acres, $15 000; Vicente Yorba to South Riverside Land and Water Company, lands in Rancho La Sierra, $39,200; J. A. Clayton and Cornelius G. Harrison to B. C. Wright, lands in township 3 south, range 14 west, $19,200; Rufus K. McCreery and Mary B. McCreery to L. T. Garnsey and T. W. T. Richards, 10 acres in township 1 south, range 14 west, $11,000.

On Wednesday—Eliab M. Joslin and Paulina B. Joslin to A. B. Chaffee, 20 acres in rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, $10,000; Chas. W. Atwood, John J. Schallert, C. Canahl and James W. Browning to W. B. Atwood and W. W. Barnes, lots in Mathews & Picket tract, $12,800.

On Thursday—E. H. Sweetser to W. A. Clinton, lot on west line of New High street, $10,000; same to same and Joseph Curtis, undivided one half of 500 acres in rancho La Ballona, $20,000.

On Saturday—Appolonia Huber to H. W. Mills, "Huber Vineyard," $14 000; Catharina E. Preiss to G. L. Dennison and G. H. Williams, lands in township 2 S., range 13 W., $10,000.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Organized for the Campaign—Equitable Assessments.

The County Republican Central Committee was called to order in the committee rooms in the Wilson block at 10 a.m. yesterday, by J. W. Batcheller, temporary chairman. Gen. John R. Brierly was made permanent President of the committee, Charles E. Day Vice-President, J. H. Book Secretary, and B. W. Lee Treasurer. The Executive Committee was appointed as follows:

Chas. Wickman, First ward; James H. Warren, Second ward; F. J. Gillmore, Third ward; T. H. Ward, Fourth ward; J. M. Damron, Fifth ward; F. M. Vanderlip, First Supervisoral District; J. W. Batcheller, Fourth Supervisoral District

The Fifth District appointment will be made at a later date. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer are ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

J. M. Damron, of the committee on arrangements for the Swift ratification meeting Tuesday night, reported the progress made—which has already been detailed in the TIMES.

The committee then had an all-day executive session on the matter of assessing candidates. The excessive assessments prematurely fixed by the late committee, were scaled down nearly one-half, being adjusted at a point satisfactory to the candidates, and sufficient for the campaign. The candidates were given a hearing, and felt that every effort was made to give them a "square deal."

The campaign will be opened at once, and opened hard. Gen. Brierley is the Napoleon of Los Angeles county politics, and will make the esteemed foe wish they had never been born. George Hinds, his successor as Collector of the Port of Wilmington, has been notified that his bonds have been accepted at Washington; and in a few days he will take charge of the office. This will leave "Dad" scot-free to wade into the campaign with both feet. He will stay in this city and personally see that the work goes well.

Dropped Dead.

Dr. R. L. Patton dropped dead yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at his residence at 240 South Olive street. He had been in a feeble condition physically for some time, but it was hardly expected that his death would be so sudden. No inquest will be held as the nature of the disease is fully known.

Blatt & Sullivan's New Stock.

We are now prepared to meet the demands of the public for good fitting and elegantly-made garments. Our present stock being the largest and most carefully selected ever brought to this city, and comprises selections from the stocks of manufacturers of New York, Chicago, Rochester, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O., who have acquired a national reputation as manufacturers of fine tailor-made clothing. These selections were made by our Mr. Blatt personally, who spared neither time or expense in thoroughly exploring the Eastern markets, thereby securing the very cream of the best stocks in the country. We ask our friends and the public to call and examine these goods and get our prices, which we will guarantee as low as the same goods are sold three thousand miles east of Los Angeles. BLATT & SULLIVAN.

Health at Monte Vista.

No colony in Southern California is better situated for health than the colony of Monte Vista. Fifteen hundred feet above sea level. No fogs, frosts or malaria, the purest of mountain water, and the most delightful atmosphere imagineable. A heaven for the consumptive and a paradise for those afflicted with asthma and bronchial troubles. Go out and see, and enjoy the hospitality of this lovely spot. Call at 30 S. Spring street for particulars.

Accommodations at Monte Vista.

The Hotel Monte Vista offers the best accommodations for parties visiting this delightful valley. The table cannot be equalled anywhere in the State, and mine host is prepared at all times to cater to those who call upon him. Terms reasonable.

He Saw the Difference.

"Wife, why is it our bread is so much whiter and better than usual?" "This is from Crown flour." For sale by the best grocers.

They Tickle the Palate.

Delicious sweet bread and rolls made from Crown flour. It is the very best. Ask your grocer for it. Take no other.

The Men Are at Work

Now, on Ellis avenue, laying stone sidewalks and putting in water-pipes ready for the Ellis tract auction Wednesday, October 6th. Call at C. A. Sumner & Co's. office and be taken to see the place.

It Will Pay You

To call at Merrill's music and stationery house if you want a piano or organ. Only the best makes are kept and are sold at factory prices.

Orange Grove Lots

At auction on Adams street again, be sure and secure a lot, the terms are very easy, 60 days to turn over your money in, on a ten per cent. deposit. Read the Ellis advertisement.

The Finest Residences in Los Angeles

Are on Figueroa and Adams street. Property there fetches a high price at private sale, but at auction you pay what you please. Don't fail to attend the Ellis auction sale, Wednesday, October 6th, by C. A. Sumner & Co., 14 North Spring street.

Where You Drive

Down Figueroa street, go through Ellis avenue and Scarf street to Adams, and see the fine lots for sale at auction in the Ellis tract Wednesday, October 6th.

Representation Direct.

When we say representation direct, we mean an exhibition of merchandise exactly as advertised; not an impracticable, imaginary or visionary scheme, gotten up to beguile the unwary; nor do we offer to our patrons the debris of some auction shop, bought at half price, and worthless as a gift. Hale & Co., as merchants, have sought to treat one and all alike, and how well they have succeeded, their crowded store shows full well the appreciation of the fact. After perusing the appended list of bargains to be sold Wednesday, September 29, the careful reader will ask why the complete line of goods is offered so cheaply. One hundred and three (103) cases of merchandise—dress goods, fancy notions and general domestics—from the New York and Boston markets, within the past two weeks, is a record we are justly proud of. These goods are bought for cash, and as invoice after invoice is calculated closely, we find we must commence at once to dispose of what seems to be a greater quantity of merchandise than even our large trade will warrant, and taking this into consideration, the reason is plainly perceptible

The leading attraction for the day will be 49 pieces, in all 2196 yards of all-wool, 45 inches wide, diagonal homespun suitings at 45c per yard. This line of dress goods is sold by other merchants in this city at 75c, and considered good value at this figure. Beautiful admixtures of steel greys, browns and tans, and cannot be duplicated at any price. None of these goods will be held back, but every yard will be sold. Displayed in north show window.

50 doz n gentlemen's unlaundried white shirts 45c each. This shirt is full reinforced, has 3-ply linen bosoms, bands and cuffs, and worth fully 75c. The price, 45c, is 10 per cent. cheaper than the price asked for inferior grades, and a close inspection will repay threefold. Fifty dozen at 45c each.

Another surprise will be an opportunity to purchase a dress pattern of imported French beige at 35c per yard; full 42 inches in width, and in a beautiful selection of colors, the predominant shade being steel grey; worth 75c. 8 0 yards French beige dress goods at 35c per yard.

J. M. Hale & Co., 7 and 9 Spring street, Wednesday, September 29.

3000 yards Pacific, Manchester and Steel River dress lawns at 5c per yard; reduced from 12½ and 15c per yard, and full 32 inches in width. A beautiful selection of colors, and only offered at this price because we must have more room.

25 dozen ladies' soft-finished 4-thread superfine merino vests at 50c each. This vest is worth 90c, and never offered on the Pacific slope under this price. Silk embroidered and full length.

35 dozen men's Bristol shirts and drawers at 50c each; sold by every merchant throughout the country at 75c. Examine this line.

5 pieces, about 200 yards, of black nun's veiling at 12½c per yard; full 22½ inches in width, and cheap at 20c.

1400 yards Canton flannel at 10c per yard; worth 14c, and cannot be duplicated under 15c. 1400 yards at 10c per yard.

50 dozen ladies' night dresses at 50c each, full length, with ruffled front; worth 75c.

That we need money will be proven in the offering of 25 pieces of 19-inch silk-faced velvet, in all leading shades, at 31 per yard; worth $1.25. 25 pieces at $1 per yard.

Those in need of white blankets will do well to pay us a visit on Wednesday, September 29, as we shall place on sale 85 pairs at $1.25 per pair. 10/4 in size, and worth $3.

10 pairs only of the well-known Gilbert blankets at $5.75 per pair; a white blanket made from Ohio wool, the finest in the market; worth $8.

10 dozen 8-button length pure silk gloves at 50c per pair; in all the leading shades, including tans, browns, and reds.

In connection with the line of men's Bristol underwear, we will also offer 15 dozen grey merino vests and drawers at 50c each; worth 75c.

J. M. HALE & CO.'S,
7 and 9 Spring Street.
Wednesday, September 29.

Electro-Magnetism, the New Means of Cure.

Dr. E. Robbins's Electro-Magnetic Institute, corner First and Spring streets, entrance on First street, is now fitted up, at considerable expense, with everything that is necessary to cure chronic and so-called incurable diseases, by the finest electrical apparatuses in the world. Turkish and Russian baths; also electric, sulphur and eucalyptus baths. Dr. Robbins has had several years' experience in the Australian colonies, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and four years in Los Angeles, and hundreds of leading citizens can testify to the wonderful effects of electricity in curing cases of chronic diseases when all else had failed, and therefore all persons suffering should try this new remedy before abandoning all hope. After every medical treatment the patients are given the Massage treatment by persons of their own sex. The Doctor diagnoses diseases without explanation from the patient, free of charge. His office hours are 9 till 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Female Specialist,

The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice here and elsewhere in prolapsus uteri, or falling of the womb. Ulceration, leucorrhoea, ovarian diseases; irregularities—prompt relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. 241 S. Spring st.

Smith & Crawford Private Detective Agency, 21 S. Main street, Room 11.

Elocution and Voice Building.

A professor of elocution will give private instruction at pupils' residence. Voice training a specialty. Room 54, Hollenbeck block, corner Spring and Second streets.

For artistic dressmaking call at the Misses Crowder's, 28 S. Spring street.

The beverage for the weak and strong sick and healthy, Ghirardelli's soluble cocoa.

DEATHS.

McDONELL—September 24, 1886, Mildred Jannette, infant daughter of A. W and Josie McDonell, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral from No. 20 Winston street, Sunday, September 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend without further notice.

Passenger Movements.

TO ARRIVE BY RAIL.

By Telegraph to the Times.

MERCED, Sept. 25.—The following passengers, bound for Los Angeles, passed here this evening:

Jno Ittner, Nebraska; F G Sanborn, San Francisco; J T Fisher, Boston; S Meyerstein, Ventura; A Gutton, San Francisco; H C Wyatt and wife, G E Long, wife and girl, I N Cannovich and wife, Los Angeles; Mrs T E Gardner, Mrs E Byren and child, San Francisco; G F Conanty, New York; C De Cant, Casper; W H Perry, Los Angeles; Miss M A Greenwood; Chas Greenwood, Boston; M D Estarde, S Sellman, Omaha; Mrs R Lamber and child, Benicia; Mrs E H Best and children, Los Angeles; W Wallis, Monterey; Mrs Kayse, Los Angeles, and fifty emigrants.

New To-Day.

INSTALLMENT PLAN!

House of 5 rooms, bath and closets, to be finished in 30 days; on a corner lot on high ground, 5 minutes' walk from postoffice.

Price $2500; $500 Cash down and $50 and interest each month.

Money to loan in sums to suit, large or small.

GILBERT & ESTUDILLO,
104 NORTH SPRING STREET.

A Genuine Bargain!

OFFERED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY—Chenga Ranch, Washington st., near to Santana Bros', comprising 120 acres of fine pasture land, 12 acres orchard and vineyard, 8 acres in alfalfa, together with 2 houses of 5 rooms each, dairy, barn and corrals, 26 milch cows, registered Jersey bull, 18 heifers from 1 to 2 years old, 18 calves, 6 horses, 2 roving wagons, lumber wagon and buggy; abundant water supply from artesian well and natural springs, 3 sulphur wells with indications of oil.

For price and to view, apply to

W. DENBY, ON THE RANCH.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING!

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Los Angeles Soap & Door Co. will be held at their office, San Pedro st., Oct. 12, 1886.

I. A. LOTHIAN,
Secretary.

MRS. W. BURCHARDT,
Lately from New York.
ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING AND CUTTING.
Perfect fit assured. Please show work.
NO. 324, SECOND STREET, ROOMS 10 & 11.

Cold Storage Beef!

At Chino Ranch Market, 40 S. Spring Street.,
Spring Street Market Building, South Spring St., nearly opposite New City Hall.

This beef is fattened on the celebrated CHINO RANCH, killed at the Chino Ranch Slaughterhouse (formerly Estudillo & Price's), near town, and placed in the cooler at Los Angeles Ice Works, from whence it is delivered to customers direct, after having hung there two days or two weeks, as may be desired. Guaranteed to be primo and fresh, and positively free from all animal heat.

Telephone 272.
RICHARD GIRD, Proprietor.

EXTRA!

Eleventh Street Block.

This splendid residence property, consisting of SIXTEEN LARGE LOTS, fronting on Eleventh street, near Pearl, and extending back to Victor street (a 60-foot street).

Each Lot Fronting on Both Streets!

is now by order of the owner offered by the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAND CO., 244 N. Main street, Baker Block, *at less than half the price* of property in so choice a locality.

The success of this company in all its enterprises has been owing to the fact that it places its property at the lowest valuation AND DOES NOT BELIEVE IN BOOMING PRICES.

The books for this block will open to-day at 9 a. m. The terms are $50 per month, without interest. The price, $590 per lot, each lot including two frontages! Nothing to compare to this

Fine Central Location

has yet been offered to the public. When lots on Washington street, beyond Figueroa, are held at $2000, these large lots on Eleventh near Pearl, almost in the center of the city, and of double frontage, can be appreciated at

$590!!

The distribution of these lots takes place *immediately* on payment of $50 after they are all subscribed for, and parties can take possession and build at once.

☞ They are of equal value and include one corner lot.

These lots will command $1000 before November.

Four masts with electric lights will stand in front of the property.

Carriages every hour to convey you to this splendid block from the salesroom of the

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAND CO.
244 N. Main St., Baker Block.

The ninety-six Ellis Villa College and Belmont Hotel lots, situated on line of Second Street Cable Railroad, are offered to the public to-day. They are less than one and a quarter miles from Spring and Second streets. High ground, magnificent view, rapid communication, surround a six-acre park. Prices less than any property twice the distance. For maps and all details, call or address EDW. A. HALL, Trustee,
37 S. Spring St.,
Or